

AMERICAN FRUITS

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Published Monthly by American Fruits Publishing Co., Incorporated

Vol. XVII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1913

No. 5

THE INCOMPARABLE RHODODENDRON



THROUGH its blooming season in May and June, no shrub in Nature's garden, the world over, can compare with this. Our magnificent native sort, *R. maximum*, frequently reserves a few great blossom cones for our national holiday. In winter the great leathery leaves of the Rhododendrons form rich banks of green, quite different in character and color-tone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blossoming, in richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only with that of the magnolias. In addition to the seedlings of *Catawbiense* we offer the hardiest and best of the grafted varieties in a full range of distinct colors.

Ornamentals have been a leading specialty with us from the founding of our nurseries. Our soil and climate are particularly suited to their growth. Our force of experienced and successful propagators and our long experience in growing, handling and packing all stocks of this class are at the service of the trade. Largest acreage devoted to ornamentals.

PAINESVILLE
NURSERIES

The Storrs & Harrison Co.

PAINESVILLE,
OHIO

"SPECIALISTS IN WHATEVER WE PROPAGATE"

A Complete Variety List

Ornamentals

Fruits

Roses

Evergreens

Clematis

Herbaceous

Plants

Nurserymen

Dealers

Orchardists

Gardeners

And

Landscape

Architects

Lowest Prices Consistent With Quality

Our office and nurseries are situated on the Rochester and Eastern R. R. only one and one-half hours from Rochester.

W. & T. SMITH COMPANY

THE GENEVA NURSERY

1000 Acres GENEVA, N. Y. 67 Years

Bridgeport Nurseries

OFFER

A General Assortment
of Nursery Stock

Apple

Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings

Shade and Ornamental Trees in Large
Quantity

Write for Prices

C. M. HOBBS & SONS

BRIDGEPORT, IND.

• Before you order your year's supply of lining-out evergreens, we want you to post yourself about those we supply.

We are the most extensive evergreen growers in America, and our facilities for producing them in great quantities are unexcelled. We collect our own seed, and start millions of young trees annually. We sell large quantities of these to nurserymen all over America and abroad, and we solicit your order because we believe we can serve you unusually well.

Hill's Seedling Evergreens for Transplanting and Lining-Out

are a splendid proposition for you, because we start the "baby trees" right, and deliver them to you in prime growing condition. Your customers are just beginning to fully understand the practical uses of evergreens, and you can build up a splendid business in them.

We have been growing reliable evergreens, and increasing our trade in them, for over 50 years. You can increase your business by selling that kind of trees, and we are ready to supply you. Write us.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc., Evergreen Specialists

D. HILL, President

Box 402, Dundee, Illinois

POT ROSES FOR PLANTING

Something a bit better than the general run of 2½ inch stock; stock we have propagated for our own planting, but having a surplus in some varieties, we offer to the trade a good assortment for lining-out. Besides the staples, the RAMBLERS and CLIMBERS, HYBRID PERPETUALS, TEAS and HYBRID TEAS, we can spare some of the NOVELTIES; among those quite worth while are

MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK
BABY TAUSENSCHON
JESSIE
ORLEANS
WHITE BABY-RAMBLER
MRS. FLIGHT
TAUSENSCHON
WHITE DOROTHY-PERKINS

Send for complete list, with prices.

And by the way—Don't Put Off ordering RAFFIA and BUDDING KNIVES too long; booked now, shipped when wanted.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

WHOLESALE ONLY

NEWARK, - - NEW YORK

MAY FIRST

American Fruits Monthly Guide for Purchasers

Rate for Announcements in this Department: 25 cents per line; minimum charge \$1.00.

NURSERIES

ALABAMA

HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES, HUNTSVILLE—Apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, roses, pecans and magnolia grandiflora. Send for price list.

HORTICULTURAL SALES CO., STERRETT'S—Tree seeds a specialty. Send for Catalogue.

FRANCE

BARBIER & CO., ORLEANS—Fruit tree stocks and ornamental stocks. Wholesale trade list free.

GERMANY

J. HEINS' SONS, HALSTENBEK, GERMANY—Millions of Fruit Stocks on hand. Shipments: 200,000,000 trees annually.

POCKO BOHLEN, HALSTENBEK, GERMANY—Forest trees, hedge plants, fruit stocks, roses, etc.

H. H. PEIN, HALSTENBEK—Forest trees, seedlings and transplants. American agents: **AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, 31 Barclay St., New York.**

HOLLAND

FELIX & DYKHUIS, BOSKOOP—High grade Boskoop Nursery stock of any description. Illustrated catalogue free.

KEESENS' TERRA NOVA NURSERIES, AALSMEER—Hardy nursery stocks, boxus and clipped trees for topiary work. Sole American Agents: **AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, Box 752, New York.**

ILLINOIS

BRYANT'S NURSERIES, PRINCETON—Apple trees, currants, altheas, hydrangeas, catalpa, elm and soft maple seedlings.

INDIANA

R. L. McCOY, LAKE, IND.—Catalpa Speciosa seed, guaranteed, from native trees in Ohio Valley with instructions how to grow seedlings. Attractive price.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, BRIDGEPORT—We are headquarters for apple and other stock, both fruit and ornamental. Catalogue. **CATALPA SPECIOSA PURE.**

W. C. REED, VINCENNES—Cherry trees, one and two year. General line of other stock.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES—Cherry trees a specialty; one and two years old.

J. K. HENBY & SON, GREENFIELD—We offer a complete assortment of General Nursery stock; expect to have over three million Catalpa Speciosa pure.

C. H. WEBER, GREENFIELD—General Stock Apple, Peach, etc., Catalpa Speciosa pure. American Agent for F. Delaunay, Angers, France; Fruit and Ornamental Stocks for Nursery Planting. Catalogue.

IOWA

THE GATEWAY NURSERY CO., LEMARS—Houghton Gooseberry 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3. Well rooted layers. Compass Cherry all grades. Car. Poplar.

SHERMAN NURSERY CO., CHARLES CITY—Seedling and transplanted evergreens; general line of nursery stock.

KANSAS

J. H. SKINNER & CO., TOPEKA—Fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. Apple and pear seedlings. Forest tree seedlings.

KENTUCKY

WILLADEAN NURSERIES, SPARTA—Lowest prices on ornamental trees, shrubs and tree seedlings. Catalpa Speciosa or Black Locust Seedlings in any quantity.

MARYLAND

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, BERLIN—General line of nursery stock. Great variety of small fruits. Strawberries a specialty. Evergreens, too.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., BALTIMORE—General line of nursery stock. Specialties as announced elsewhere in this issue.

MICHIGAN

I. E. ILGENFRITZ'S SONS CO., MONROE—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Employ agents, issue catalogues.

MINNESOTA

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., LAKE CITY—Established in 1868. 1,500 acres, all at Lake City. Wholesale and retail. Largest growers of hardy stock in the United States.

MISSOURI

STARK BROS. NURSERIES AND ORCHARDS CO., LOUISIANA—General line of nursery stock in large quantities and variety. Nurseries east, west and south. Quotations promptly submitted.

NEW YORK

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY, NEWARK—Ornamentals, roses, clematis, tree hydrangeas, perennials, etc. Agents for foreign houses selling French fruit tree seedlings. Belgian Azaleas, exotic plants, etc. **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

AN OPPORTUNITY

Readers who appreciate this magazine may give their friends in the trade the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of "American Fruits" will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the publisher.

ELLWANGER & BARRY Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

W. & T. SMITH CO., GENEVA—Highest grade stock of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Vines, etc. Catalogs. **LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY.**

OHIO

STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE—Growers of everything that makes a complete nursery. Issues catalogues and price lists. Wholesale and retail. Specialists in whatever we propagate.

WICK HATHAWAY, MADISON, O.—Raspberry Strawberry, Currant and Gooseberry Plants. Grape-vines. Small Fruits a Specialty.

W. N. SCARFF, NEW CARLISLE—Everything in small fruit plants. Ask for price list. Large stock and great variety.

OREGON

MILTON NURSERY CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MILTON, OREGON—Established 1878. General line of Nursery Stock. One and two year apple car lots. Prices will interest Eastern Trade. Western grown stock will make good anywhere. Inquiries promptly answered. Catalogue free.

SOUTH DAKOTA

WHITING NURSERY CO., YANKTON, S. DAK.—Hardy, clean general Nursery stock. Retail and wholesale. Forest seedlings, Cuttings and Large shade trees. Send for prices.

TENNESSEE

GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., GREENBRIER—Peach buds, twenty-five leading commercial varieties. Ask for list.

TEXAS

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY CO., WAXAHACHIE—Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Ornamentals. Exceptionally fine stock. Let us quote you prices. Correspondence solicited.

VIRGINIA

W. T. HOOD, RICHMOND—California privet. General line of high grade nursery stock.

SUPPLIES

BENJAMIN CHASE CO., DERRY, N. H.—All kinds of labels for nurserymen's use. Samples and prices submitted upon application.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO., DAYTON, O.—Labels of all kinds for nurserymen's use. Samples and prices upon application.

ALLEN-BAILEY TAG CO., INC., DANVILLE, New York. Wood labels of all kinds for nurserymen and florists. Stakes, poles, etc. Write for samples and prices.

C. E. BROWNE, GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.—High grade knives and shears for the Nursery Trade.

WOOD LABELS —Of All Kinds for— NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS

The Benjamin Chase Co., 11 Mill St., Derry, N. H.

ARE YOU POSTED?

It is good business policy to keep posted on matters concerning your trade. Can you do this without reading **AMERICAN FRUITS** thoroughly every month? Read this issue through from cover to cover—and then decide. It costs \$1.50 per year!

FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Our wholesale trade list, quoting prices for all sizes and sorts of fruit tree stocks, as well as

ORNAMENTAL STOCKS

is mailed free on application. In case you have not received it, ask for the same.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

TRANSON BROTHERS & D. DAUVESSE'S NURSERIES

BARBIER & COMPANY, Successors

16 Route d'Olivet

WRITE DIRECT TO US

Orleans, France

American Fruits Directory of Organizations

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

Officers—President, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; Vice-president, J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; Secretary, John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. F. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; P. A. Dix, Roy, Utah; Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa., Ex-officio; John Hall, Ex-officio, secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

COMMITTEES

Transportation—Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo.

Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Legislation East of Mississippi River—Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Legislation West of Mississippi River—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Nebraska.

Co-Operation with Entomologists—L. A. Berckmans, August, Ga.

Publicity and Trade Opportunities—W. P. Stark, Chairman, Louisiana, Mo.; James M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.; Jefferson Thomas, Harrisburg, Pa.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; C. M. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla.; Geo. C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.; H. D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.

Program—Samuel Miller, Milton, Oregon.

Exhibits—Frank W. Power, Orenco, Ore.

Arrangements—J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Oregon; John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Editing Report—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Root Gull—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

Membership—James McHutchison, New York City, N. Y.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; Secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, H. W. Marshall, Arlington, Neb., secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen—President, J. A. Lopenan, Enid, Okla. Terr.; secretary, C. E. Garee, Noble, Okla. Terr.

British Columbia Nurserymen's Association—President, Richard Layritz, Victoria; Secretary, Richard McComb, Aldergrove.

Connecticut Nurserymen's Association—President, T. E. Burroughs, Deep River; Secretary, F. L. Thomas, Manchester.

California Nurserymen's Association—W. V. Eberly, Niles; Secretary, H. W. Kruckeberg, Los Angeles.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

Idaho Nurserymen's Association—President, Charles T. Hawkes, Caldwell; Secretary, J. F. Littooy, Boise.

Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association—President, W. H. Wyman, N. Abington; Secretary, A. E. Robinson, Bedford.

Mississippi Nurserymen's Association—President, J. R. Woodham, Newton; Secretary, R. W. Harned, Agricultural College.

Montana Nurserymen's Association—E. A. Calmettes, Helena, Mont.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, E. S. Osborne, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, F. E. Grover, Rochester, N. Y.

Ohio Nurserymen's Association—President, W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle; Secretary, W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.

Oregon-Washington Association of Nurserymen—President, C. F. Brethaupt, Richland, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, Albert Brownell, Portland, Ore.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, Abner Hoopes, West Chester, Pa.; Secretary, Henry T. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, O. Joe Howard, Pomona, N. C.; Secretary-treasurer, A. L. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—President, Charles Pennington, Rutherford, Tenn.; Secretary, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville, Tenn.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, O. K. Phillips, Rockdale; Secretary-treasurer, J. M. Ramsay, Austin.

Virginia Nurserymen's Association—President, N. L. Shreckhise, Augusta; Secretary, C. D. Werger, Rockingham.

Western Association of Nurserymen—President, F. A. Weber, Nursery, Mo.; Secretary-treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in December at Kansas City.

HORTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

American Apple Congress—Clinton L. Oliver, Denver, Colo.

American Association for Advancement of Science—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

American Association of Park Superintendents—F. L. Mulford, Washington, D. C.

American Civic Association—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.

American Federation of Horticultural Societies—Charles E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich.

American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Society of Landscape Architects—Charles D. Lay, New York City, N. Y.

American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Pliskil-on-Hudson, N. Y.

American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendall, Cleveland, O.

Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal.

New England Nurserymen's Association—President, Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; Secretary, Charles Adams, Springfield, Mass.

Eastern Fruit Growers' Association—Nat. C. Frame, Martinsburg, Va.

International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.

International Society of Arboriculture—J. P. Brown, Connerville, Ind.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handy, Quincy, Ill.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Muncie, Kan.

National Apple Show—Ren H. Rice, Spokane, Wash.

National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

National Horticultural Congress—Freeman I. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National Nut Growers' Association—J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.

Western Fruit Jobbers Association—E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

FRUIT TREE STOCKS FOREST TREES

BY THE MILLION
SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTS

Largest Forest Tree
Nurseries in Europe



Annual Shipment
200 Million Trees

J. HEINS' SONS

HALSTENBEK, NEAR HAMBURG, GERMANY

Write for Trade List and Forest Planter's

Guide, to our American Agent

OTTO HEINECKEN

Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place

NEW YORK CITY

Seedling and Transplanted Evergreens by the Millions

Arbor Vitae	Jack Pine
Austrian Pine	Norway Spruce
Black Hills Spruce	Pinus Ponderosa
Colorado Blue Spruce	Pitch Pine
Concolor	Red Spruce
Douglas Spruce	Scotch Pine
Engleman's Spruce	White Pine
European Larch	White Spruce

Special Prices on Large Lots and for Reforestation

Also a General Line of Nursery Stock

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA

Forest Tree Seedlings

20 acres of ASH SEEDLINGS
from 6 inches to 4 feet at interesting prices.

Cuttings in all the leading varieties

SHADE TREES IN CARLOAD LOTS

Write for price list or send us your want list

WHITING NURSERY CO.

Box 11

YANKTON, S. DAKOTA

AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---MAY, 1913

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING.—First advertising forms close on the 22d of each month; last advertising forms on the 25th. If proofs are wanted, copy should be in hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"American Fruits" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are; and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary. "American Fruits" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"American Fruits" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR.—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods. Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units. Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS.—"American Fruits" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every corner of the Continent.

It represents as its name implies, the Fruits of American Industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Leading Articles In This Issue

Spring Nursery Trade Reports	132, 134, 135
Tariff Changes	133, 143, 146
Colorado Inspection Law	E. W. Kirkpatrick 138
A Portland Convention Topic	133
Entry Ports for Nursery Stock Limited	137
New Brunswick Orchards	S. L. Peters 148
American Nut Groves—Pecan Planting	127
Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen	136
In Nature's Laboratory	133
Bars Not Down In Colorado	C. P. Gillette 148
Testing Nursery Stock	148
Fruit Without a Blemish	137
Details Nurserymen Should Watch	H. B. Chase 125
Another Convention Topic	132
Great Ornamental Exhibit	142
Portland, Oregon—The Rose City	J. B. Pilkington 130
Nursery Stock Watched Closely	140
New Jersey Inspectors Busy	147
Winter Storage of Nursery Stock	J. Norris Barnes 147
Longest Orchard to Rent	148
Improving Country Estates	142
Season's Conditions In English Orchards	140
Keeping Fruit Buds In Good Condition	G. Hale Harrison 126
Big Florida Nurseries	145
Selecting Convention Route	132
New York Apples	George Dietrich 148
Grape Fruit Blooms Shy	148
Exhibits at Portland	132
Lively California Planting	136
Federal Horticultural Board Regulations	William Pitkin 146
Personal Mention in the Trade	138
The Nursery Labor Question	132
Kew Gardens, England	Prof. Ernest K. Thomas 142
Joint Convention Headquarters	136
Nurseries of Holland and Rose Show	J. Dykhuis 139
Parcel Post Stamps Too Large	L. J. Bryant & Son 139
An Importer's Views On the Tariff	J. McHutchison 143

EVENTS IN NURSERY AND ORCHARD ROWS: 141

Scuppernong Grape Nursery
Seedless Apples
Citrus Experiment Station
Planting at Riverside
State Nursery Urged
What One Hillside Did
In the Champlain Valley
Thousand Dollar Cup for Rose
Opposite Views on Nursery
Stock

Raise Nursery Quarantine
Orchard Heaters In Delaware
Distributed Trees to Members
Big Fruit Country
Apples In Virginia
Large Cherry Orchard
Heavy Planting at Chico
Date Farm of 17,500 Trees
North Carolina Orchards

INDEX ADVERTISEMENTS

Allen-Bailey Tag Co.	138
Barbier & Co.	121
Bryant's Nurseries	137
Buffalo Nursery Co.	128
Berckmans Co., P. J.	129
Bohlen, Focke	145
Browne, C. E.	137
Burlington Route to Portland	131
Chase Company, Benjamin	121
Cannedy, J. A.	128
Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.	146
Detriche, Sr., Charles	137
Donaldson Co.	Cover
East End Nurseries	129
Flansburg & Son, C. N.	128
Franklin Davis Nursery Co.	Cover
Framingham Nurseries	138
Griffith, R. B.	145
Greenbrier Nursery Co.	146
Harrison & Sons, J. G.	Back Cover
Hathaway, Wick	127
Henby & Son, J. K.	143
Heins' Sons, J.	122
Hill Nursery Co., D.	Cover
Hobbs & Sons, C. M.	Cover
Hood & Co., W. T.	144
Horticultural Advertiser	143
Horticultural Sales Co.	144
Horticultural Company	145
Hubbard Co., T. S.	128
Huntsville Wholesale Nur's	Cover
Ilgenfritz, Sons Co., I. E.	129
Jackson & Perkins Co.	Cover, 137
Jewell Nursery Co.	145
Kallen & Lunnemann	127
Lindley Nursery Co., J. Van	137
Milton Nursery Co.	145
National Florists Bd. Trade	129
Norman, T. R.	128
Northern Pacific Ry., to Portland	131
Parker, Jim	128
Pein, H. H.	143
Reed, W. C.	Cover
Rolker & Sons, August	143, 146
Rochester Lithographing Co.	Cover
Scarff, W. N.	143
Sherman Nursery Co.	122
Simpson & Sons, H. M.	138
Skinner & Co., J. H.	146
Smith Co., W. & T.	Cover
Southern Nursery Co.	129, 143, 145
Stark Bros., N. & O. Co.	Cover
Storrs & Harrison Co.	Front Cover
Valdesian Nurseries	146
Watson & Co., F. W.	124
Waxahachie Nursery Co.	Cover
Whiting Nursery Co.	122
MONTHLY GUIDE	121

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

NURSERY LAND

When we hear the word "Nursery Land" it does not convey a picture of any particular lay of land. Our finest Pear land is the clay hill side—Apple land the rolling black prairies. Every Nurseryman thinks of the sort of land he is using as the "Nursery Land"—but when you say Apple Seedling land, we do not think of clay land, gumbo land, or hill side. There but one land that will grow successfully the Apple Seedling to its highest perfection, and that is level bottom land with sandy subsoil. If the land was rolling it would have a tendency to make the seedlings crooked at the collar and in case of heavy rains, early in the season, they would be washed away, as when first up they are just as tender and frail as a radish, which they resemble somewhat in appearance.



This cut shows the finishing touches being put on the preparation of the land. In the Fall the corn stalks are cut off with a hoe (as they cannot be broken off this time of the year) after they are raked up and burned the land is plowed ten to twelve inches deep, a man following each plow and raking the corn roots into the furrows, the ground is then left in this rough condition until Spring. In the Spring it is smoothed, packed, harrowed and again smoothed ahead of the drill. No expense is spared in getting the land in proper condition, as the success of the crop is forshadowed by the condition of the soil at planting time.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

Apple and Pear Seedling Specialists.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XVII

ROCHESTER, N. Y. MAY, 1913

No. 5

Details the Nurseryman Should Watch

HENRY B. CHASE, Huntsville, Ala.

AMONG the many important details in our business, perhaps the first and most important is to avoid mixtures in scions and buds. A mistake here may cost us dearly. The following suggestions as to keeping records and to handling scions and buds may be of interest.

First, you should have a permanent scion and bud record,—a book substantially made that will last for years, of convenient size for the coat pocket. Arrange it alphabetically under the various headings of apple, pear, peach, plum, etc. In this book record the sources of all buds and scions; the date you graft or bud them. Be sure you get them true to name and by all means get a part at least from bearing trees. Do not stop at that but get the best strain of each from the most productive trees, the most vigorous and healthy trees in the orchard.

Labeling Grafts

Take every care in packing down your grafts to properly label each and every box and when planting time comes organize your planting gang, have one man, your best and most careful man to get out these grafts for planting, get out all of a variety at a time so that all of your Ben Davis, Jonathan, Wine Sap, etc., will be planted in solid blocks and all in one place. Set field labels immediately and have your varieties always read in one direction from the label,—east or west, or north or south from the label. We use a shingle for the first field label but always set the permanent field label as soon as possible after planting. These labels are made of hard wood, painted white and will last for years.

Now make a separate record book called a "Field Record" and in this book show the contents of each and every row in the nursery naming the blocks and having the rows in each particular block read in a certain direction. For instance, "Block No. 4, rows north and south, read east. Rows No. 1-10 Ben Davis, Row No. 11, 1st Ben Davis; 2d, Jonathan. Rows No.s 12-28 Jonathan." This done you have a record of your scions and buds and a separate record of your nursery blocks. If a field label should be knocked down and lost your record book will tell you that the dividing line between Ben Davis and Jonathan is on Row 11.

Stock Block Record

The next most important detail is the stock block and from these pedigreed trees the sources of every variety known and recorded, plant out a stock block and make a third permanent record book covering same. Show in this Stock Block Record the date of your planting, the sources of the trees and their history, for instance, "Elberta, 30, 1 year trees, planted March 1, 1913, one year removed from bearing trees, buds secured from Miller's Orchard, June 10, 1912. Buds cut by Mr. Miller from selected trees on north slope of large orchard." These 30 stock trees of Elberta which are from the

very best bearing trees in the whole Miller orchard will furnish you propagating wood or buds for years to come provided, of course, that you watch these stock trees closely and handle the trees properly by pruning, spraying, etc. This stock block should have the very best of care and attention. The inspectors always make tracks for the stock block the first thing, and if trouble is found in the nursery it is unusually first discovered in the stock block. Many nurserymen allow the stock block to become foul with weeds and an unsightly spot. It is perhaps more important that you keep the stock block absolutely clean, well sprayed

it is becoming harder and harder for the "dead beat" to get his goods on open account.

Another important office detail is the stock book. It is quite a task to keep an accurate record of the quantities of each and every variety in all the different grades so that we know exactly where we stand and can avoid over-selling and also avoid an unsuspected big surplus late in the season. Frequent counts and estimates beginning in August is the rule with us and to play safe we discount all field counts 10% when entering on our stock books. Some times the aphid and root knot knocks this 10% galley west as you all know.

Guarding Wholesale Prices

Another detail is not watched as closely as it should be and that is the keeping of wholesale prices out of the hands of planters. The wholesaler should never allow a copy of his trade price list to reach a planter and he must be constantly on the watch, constantly revising his mailing list or the names of planters will get in in spite of him. The mailing of wholesale prices to the trade printed on a postal card is wrong. Mail your price list enclosed in an envelope. If in doubt as to whether an address is of a planter or dealer or a nurseryman, our method is to send him a return card, printed in form, to be filled in and returned to us before we make the quotation. This card shows at a glance just how to classify him. It asks him to answer the following questions:

- Are you a nurseryman?
- What is your specialty?
- Are you a florist?
- How many feet of glass?
- Are you a fruit grower?
- What is your specialty?
- Do you employ agents?
- Do you issue a catalogue?

The Successful Nurseryman

So it goes. The nursery business more than many other, perhaps, is made up of details all important. Care and watchfulness must be exercised all along the line and the successful nurseryman is he who is constantly on the watch, who realizes that the bugs and the aphid and the root knot and the blight, and the "dead beats" are all on his trail; that he must beat them all, is he who keeps his nursery stock blocks clean so that when our friends, the inspectors, and they are our friends, come along, he can give them the "glad hand" and turn them loose with the microscopes and magnifying glass without fear. After all and in spite of all, the nursery business, to him who loves it, is the best business there is.

A number of persons from Indiana and Michigan have bought property, and are preparing to put out large acreage in pecans and nursery, four and five miles north of Laine, Miss.



H. B. CHASE, Huntsville, Ala.

and carefully watched than any other part of the nursery.

In digging your nursery stock use plenty of labels and have some regular system of handling stock from the field to the packing sheds. Use wet tarpaulins over every load and do not expose roots to sun or air. In early fall digging, the exposure of peach roots to the sun and air for ten minutes will kill them as dead as a door nail. When graded and bunched, watch the labeling carefully. If you use printed labels, and you should, keep them in pigeon holes in a regularly organized labeling room. Watch out that the varieties do not become mixed in the boxes.

Office Details

It is all detail here. The most important perhaps is the matter of credit, whether your business is wholesale or retail, dealers or agents, you all know its importance. Eternal vigilance is necessary and no matter how careful we watch, some of us, all of us, get bit somewhere, somehow for some amount every year. There is a new crop of "dead beats" every season but I believe because of the good feeling that exists among nurserymen, the posting of each other, the real desire to help out each other in this matter,

Keeping Fruit Tree Buds By Ice Box

Disadvantages of the Common Bucket Method--Successful Test of the Newer Way In Nurseries of J. G. Harrison & Sons--The Fumigating Box and Its Purpose--Details of Plan Described by the Originator, G. Hale Harrison, Berlin, Md.

THE KEEPING and selecting of fruit tree buds is one of the fundamental, and one of the most difficult problems to the nurserymen. There are very few nurserymen in America who handle their buds in the same manner, therefore, there is a varied opinion as to what is the best method. In former years most of the practicable methods of handling buds were tried by the Harrison Nurseries at Berlin, Maryland, sometimes with fair success, but very often with expensive failures.

For a few years after the writer began to work in the nursery, he noticed quite an irregular stand of buds in the peach and apple blocks. At that time no one could honestly say what caused a fair stand of buds one year, and almost a total failure the next, although the same methods were used and most of the same men were employed. These frequent failures caused the various nurserymen to investigate whether or not there was a better way of handling buds than the "Bucket Method," which was the one then most commonly used.

The Old Method

The buds used in the "Bucket Method" were either from the nursery or orchard, but mostly from the former. This method was very simple and easy. The buds were kept in water from 3 to 6 in. deep in a bucket from the time they were cut from the parent trees until they were used. The buds in the bucket were generally exposed to the wind and scorching sun during the working hours which caused the water to become warm in a short time, thus causing the bud "sticks" to draw up large quantities of water. If the bud "sticks" remained in the water for any length of time, they became water-logged, thus causing the "eyes," which are part of the buds, and the part under the eyes to turn brown. The browning of the "bud eye" cannot always be detected by the naked eye unless the "stick" is considerable water-logged. If a bud, in which the "eye" is browned, is put in a tree it will almost invariably die. Thus, it is apparent that it would be an endless job to examine every bud before it was put into a seedling.

It has been proven by numerous experiments that buds from a bearing orchard are much stronger than those from the nursery row, although we must admit that trees

grown from buds which came from the nursery will grow taller but not as strong in caliper in a year as those from the orchard. The buds used in the so-called "Ice Box" method came from profitable orchards, which are true to name, free from all injurious pests and fungus diseases.

It is very important that a man who is well trained in the nursery business should do the selecting and cutting of all the buds. Do not allow a gang of men to do the cutting because their standard of selection would be different and there would likely be several mistakes. Immediately after the bud

The fumigating box is 4 ft. long, 2 ft. wide and 2½ ft. high—inside measurements. The walls of the box consists of three thicknesses of lumber, each layer running in a different direction. The spaces between the boards are filled with a preparation of tar, which helps to keep the box air-tight. Ordinary building paper is placed between each layer of boards. Around the edges of the lid there are several layers of canvas which helps to keep out the air. The chemicals used for generating hydrocyanic acid gas used in fumigation are:

1. Fused cyanide of potassium.



Care of Seedlings at J. G. Harrison & Sons' Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

sticks are cut they are sprinkled with water and placed in a cool, shady place which is protected from the wind. The bud sticks are then leafed, that is the leaves are cut off with a sharp knife, thus leaving about a quarter of an inch of the stem, which protects the eye of the bud. Only the well ripened part of the bud stock is saved during this operation. After the bud sticks are leafed they are labeled and placed on a box in the sun in order that the outer surface might dry. Only one variety undergoes the operation at one time. After the buds are dried they are placed in the fumigating box which will clear the bud sticks of all injurious insect pests. The fumigation of buds, when properly done, is a most efficient and practicable way of keeping nursery stock free from injurious insects.

2. Sulphuric acid.
3. Water.

Use of Cyanide

Cyanide should be guaranteed 98-99 per cent., which is practically chemically pure. Do not use cyanide much below this strength. The best grade of commercial sulphuric acid, with a specific gravity of at least 1.83, should be used. A grade known as "chamber" acid used ordinarily in the manufacture of fertilizers will not do, and under no circumstances should it be employed. Water from any source will suffice, the only requisite being that it should be clean. In combining the chemicals, first measure the acid in the glass beaker marked "ounces" on the side, and put it in any container such as an earthenware crock. Second, measure water in the same beaker and pour it on the acid. Third, drop in the cyanide, wrapper and all, close the door quickly and leave the desired length of time. When water is poured into the vessel with sulphuric acid, some heat and fumes are given off, which is not dangerous. As soon as the cyanide is dropped in the acid and water, there is a bubbling and sizzling similar to that produced by a piece of red hot iron in cold water. The result of this chemical action is hydrocyanic acid gas, which is known in liquid form as prussic acid. Hydrocyanic acid gas has an odor somewhat similar to that of peach pits, but do not try to test it because if some of the gas is inhaled it will cause instant death. Plants are less injured by a short exposure to a relative large amount of gas than by a long exposure to a relative small amount,



Removing Leaves from Bud Sticks at J. G. Harrison & Sons' Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

Continued on page 144.

American Nut Groves—"American Fruits" Series

THE pecan industry, while not a new one in any sense of the word, is commanding a great deal of attention just now for the reason of the comparatively recent discoveries in grafting that have been made. Most of us know the nut as a small and very hard proposition to crack, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, but experiments carried to a successful conclusion within the last few years have made it possible to produce a much larger and thinner shelled nut than formerly and yet retain that peculiar tart flavor which endears it to every one's palate.

One of the members of the D. L. McMahon Land company, which deals extensively in Alabama Pecan land, had the following to say in respect to the industry:

Seedlings Are Uncertain

"Until a comparatively short time ago the only pecans grown were seedlings—trees raised from the seed. Like the apple and most other fruit trees, seedling pecans are very uncertain as to kind, size, quantity and quality of fruit. When you plant the nuts you never know what sort of nuts you will get from the resulting trees. Experience has shown that most of them, while they appear to be good, thrifty trees, will produce a small and stingy nut. Besides one must wait a considerable time to find out what sort of nuts the seedling trees will produce, as they don't begin to bear until long after the grafted tree is a paying proposition. Out of one hundred seedling trees there might not be more than half a dozen that produce desirable nuts, and many years would be wasted in finding out which trees to save and which to cut out.

Can Crush Shell in Hand

The grafted pecans are as unlike the seedling as the day is unlike the night, and are commonly known as paper shell pecans, for the average person can break the shell by crushing it in the hand.

Not one person in a thousand ever saw a pecan tree; not one in 10,000 will ever own a pecan orchard, and not one in a hundred thousand that ever tastes a paper shell pecan will fail to ask for more. It is the finest nut on the market, likewise the highest priced and this condition will continue, for the area in which it can be grown is very small and the demand is limited only by the size of the civilized world.

You don't have to sell the crop as soon as it is ripe, as you would if it were apples, peaches, oranges, or other fruits, as the nuts can be kept for months without deterioration. You are not therefore, at the mercy of the market, but, in a small way, can be its master. You have no competition from foreign markets, as none are raised there. On the contrary, you have the whole world for your market. You have only to pick up the nuts and dry them, and they are ready for the customer.

In Flush of Youth at Fifty

Of all the nut bearing trees in the world the pecan is easily first. It bears earlier, longer, surer and more plentifully, and brings a higher price than any other. It is a beautiful tree in appearance and makes

a fine ornament for any lawn. It is a variety of hickory and is therefore very hardy. It is not affected by cold so far as the growth of the tree is concerned, but in a cold climate it will produce but few nuts. The "grafted" tree sometimes begins to bear at three years and usually at five years. It begins to bear heavily at eight to ten years and is in the flush of youth at fifty.

160 Acre Pecan Grove

What promises to be one of the finest pecan groves in Texas is being planted by D. J. Woodward, prominent real estate operator of San Antonio, on his farm which borders the town of San Marcos. A total of 4200 trees will be set out and the grove will be 160 acres in extent. Work is being directed by R. C. Woodward, manager of the farm, who is associated with his father in the enterprise, and Harvey L. Stiles, well known horticulturist.

Planting of the trees was commenced in March in holes which had been blasted with dynamite. Selected stock of the thin-shell variety is being used, the trees being from three to four years old. Pecan trees start bearing at the age of seven or eight years.

In establishing the orchard Mr. Woodward is utilizing land of one of the highest priced and best improved farms in that section of the state. About a year ago he purchased the Malone farm at San Marcos for the fancy price of \$400 per acre. The farm comprises 186 acres and is irrigated. A turbine wheel lifts water from the San Marcos river into a concrete-lined canal from which it is distributed over the farm by means of a system of 10-, 12- and 14-inch mains. The land adjoining the townsite has been well known for years by reason of its fertility and the high state of cultivation under which it has been kept.

An interesting feature in connection with the planting of the trees is that they are being laid out in blocks. If in the future San Marcos spreads out to include the territory planted in orchards, streets can be opened without a single tree being destroyed. The trees are forty feet apart.

The fetid-onion odor of the durian is brought forward by O. W. Barrett, chief horticulturist of the Philippines, as something for the plant wizards to conquer. This tropical fruit weighs five pounds, one-third a delicious pulp that leads many to call this the king of fruits, but the aversion for the unsavory odor is not easy for Europeans to overcome.

"The great body of workers can only pay a certain price. Above that price apples become a luxury and the demand is curtailed. We need trees that will produce a maximum of first class, merchantable fruit in the minimum time and at minimum cost."—Samuel Fraser, Genesee, N. Y.

The first crop of apples in the Arcadia Orchards, Washington, will be picked next fall when 1,000 acres will come to bearing.

Pecan Estimates

In Southern Mississippi, Southern Alabama, Central and Southern Georgia and Northern Florida, large tracts of land, frequently several hundred acres in extent, are being planted to pecan trees and later sold to outside investors. For several years the demand for nursery grown trees has been far beyond the supply, leading nurserymen booking orders for their entire output from six to eight months before the planting season. Most unusual interest is being manifested in pecan culture, and investments which are large for an industry that is still in its infancy, are being made in spite of the fact that very few pecan orchards are as yet of sufficient age to have been in bearing long enough to furnish data upon which to make safe estimates as to the probable yields of a given variety at any stated age in particular localities. Observations, accurate in themselves, on the bearing records of single trees here and there are frequently taken as the basis for estimates as to the probable yield of an entire orchard of the same variety or varieties, but as it usually develops that the trees making these records have grown under conditions of exceptionally favorable environment the fallacy of such calculations is at once apparent. To be at all trustworthy, estimates as to future yields must be based on the average records of a great number of trees under normal conditions rather than of single trees which are conspicuous because of their normal production.

What is a New Variety Worth?

Prof U. P. Hedrick, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., answering a query in Rural New Yorker says: "Buying a seedling apple with the intention of introducing it as a new variety is buying a 'pig in the poke.' Not less than three thousand apples have been introduced to the trade in the United States in the last hundred years. Scarcely a score of these are largely grown. Many difficulties beset the profitable introduction of a new variety of fruit. Nurserymen more often lose than make in the venture. The finder of a seedling apple, even though it have much promise, need not expect much for it. The owner of the new variety will find nurserymen loath to buy at any price unless the apple is exceptionally fine. Arrangements between originators and nurserymen vary greatly, but nearly all seedlings of new fruits are bought outright. Now and then the original owner of the seedling is given a royalty. In either case the price paid is not often large. The fact is, the great majority of seedlings offered to nurserymen are worthless. The amount of the matter is that the financial returns for new fruits are so small that the man who originates them or who finds them must under present conditions introduce them as a matter of philanthropy rather than with the expectation of making money."

EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT

Nothing more true than that

A FAIR AND WELL-KNOWN EXAMPLE

You will find in

KALLEN & LUNNEMANN, BOSKOOP, HOLLAND

Wholesale Nurserymen and Exporters

Let our Mr. HENRY KALLEN write, quote or call on you while on your side from March-June. His address is care of Maltus & Ware, 14 Stone St., N. Y. City.

WICK HATHAWAY'S BERRY PLANT NURSERY

All the leading varieties of Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, including Golden Queen
Herbert St. Regis. FOR FALL and SPRING 1913-14 ORDER EARLY

Warning to Nurserymen By Horticultural Board

Editor American Fruits:

During the present month I have had some correspondence with C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, in reference to the entry of certain prohibited Pines from France. Mr. Marlatt says that there have been several lots of prohibited Pines arriving in this country which were not covered by permits, and the importation of which is prohibited by the quarantine rules and regulations, and he asks me to warn the nursery trade generally, through the trade papers, that such business cannot be permitted by the Board.

He calls attention particularly to a new amendment to Regulation 5 as indicated on the enclosed sheet, as marked with blue pencil. This provides, in substance, that if it is found that any importer is bringing in prohibited articles that permits for further importation will be refused such importer, and that he will not be allowed to bring in any foreign nursery stock, whether prohibited or not. In other words, it puts him on the bad list and prevents him from handling imported goods.

It seems to me to be advisable that this notice should be brought to the attention of all of your readers.

WILLIAM PITKIN,
Chairman Committee on Legislation
American Association of Nurserymen.



When You Need
APPLE SEEDLINGS
APPLE BUDS
APPLE GRAFTS
APPLE SCIONS
APPLE TREES

Remember

JIM PARKER
The Apple Tree Specialist

Tecumseh, Oklahoma

MULBERRIES

WE ARE GROWERS OF

HICKS,
DOWNING,
STUBBS,
BLACK ENG.
NEW AMERICAN

Will have about 75,000 to 100,000 for
Fall Delivery, 1913

BUFFALO NURSERY COMPANY

McCullers, R. F. D., No. 1, N. C.

FOR FALL OF 1913

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices.

JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
CARROLLTON, ILL.

New Strawberries

Our annual plant catalog free to all. Reliable, interesting and instructive. All about the New Everbearing and other important varieties. The New Progressive Everbearing Strawberry. Rockhill's best of all, now offered for the first. Plants set last spring and fruiting until the ground froze produced for us at the rate of \$1,000 per acre for the fruit alone. A Great Sensation.

Address, C. N. FLANSBURGH & SON, Jackson, Mich.

Plant Quarantine Decision No. 2

The Federal Horticultural Board recommends that regulation 5 of the rules and regulations for carrying out the plant quarantine act, published in Circular No. 41, Revised, Office of the Secretary, be amended by the addition of the following:

Permits for the entry of nursery stock or other plants and plant products of any grower or exporter may be refused, and existing permits may be canceled, on proof that such grower or exporter has knowingly shipped into the United States any nursery stock, or other plants and plant products, the importation of which is forbidden by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by section 7 of this act.

Regulation 5, as amended, shall become and be effective on and after April 15, 1913, and the regulation in full shall read as follows:

Regulation 5. Permits for Entry of Nursery Stock (Section 1.)

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection a permit will be issued in triplicate. One copy of the permit will be furnished to the applicant, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, and the third filed with the application. Permits will expire on the 30th day of June of the year following the date of issue. They will be in the following form: This permit expires June 30, 191—. No.— United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

Permit to Import Nursery Stock

....., 191..
To the Collector of Customs:

Sir: You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the importation under "The Plant Quarantine Act, August 20, 1912," of the nursery stock specified in the application of, dated, described herein, provided each shipment is accompanied by the certificate of inspection and the shipper's declaration certified by an American consular officer in conformity with the rules and regulations made for the enforcement of the act.

Permits for the entry of nursery stock from countries which do not maintain official nursery-stock inspection will be addressed to the collector of customs in the following form:

To the Collector of Customs:

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the importation under "The Plant Quarantine Act, August 20, 1912," of the nursery stock specified in the application of, dated, described herein, only upon receipt of notice in writing from an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the nursery stock has been inspected by him or under his direction at the port of arrival and was found or believed to be free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests.

(See Regulation 6 for entry of nursery stock from countries having no official system of nursery inspection.)

Permits are not required for nursery stock entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries.

Permits for nursery stock entered for immediate transportation to interior points in bond are required only at point of entry.

Permits for the entry of nursery stock, or other plants and plant products, of any grow-

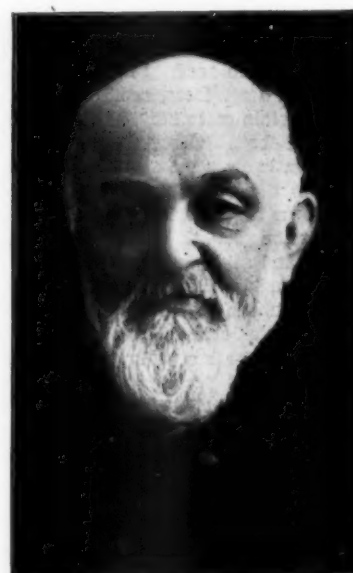
er or exporter may be refused, and existing permits may be canceled, on proof that such grower or exporter has knowingly shipped into the United States any nursery stock, or other plants and plant products, the importation of which is forbidden by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by section 7 of this act.

C. L. Marlatt,
W. A. Orton,
Geo. B. Sudworth,
W. D. Hunter,
A. V. Stubenrauch,
Federal Horticultural Board.

Approved:

B. T. Galloway,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1913.

Obituary



HENRY AUGUSTINE, Normal, Ill.

See page 120, April issue.

Franz Ludwig Spaeth

Franz Ludwig Spaeth, founder of the largest nursery, 1335 acres, in Germany, died at Baumschulenweg, near Berlin, February 2, aged 74 years. Mr. Spaeth was one of the founders and for many years president of the German Pomological Society, and honorary member of nearly all the horticultural and dendrological societies of Europe. He received numerous orders and other distinctions from the European governments for his services on behalf of horticulture. He created at Baumschulenweg a park of great scientific interest, containing over 6000 rare and beautiful trees and shrubs, with a splendid rosarium.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.

FREDONIA, N. Y.

GROWERS OF

**Grapevines Currants
Gooseberries Blackberries**

Leading varieties well rooted. Write for prices naming kinds and quantity wanted.

Established 46 Years

**Large stock CLEMATIS PANICULATA,
2-year and 3-year**

**Also SHRUBS and HERBACEOUS PLANTS
for Fall 1913**

T. R. NORMAN

PAINESVILLE, (Successor to Norman & Hacker, O.)

Tariff Suggestions By An Importer

Under date of April 12, J. McHutchinson, New York, large importer of nursery stock, makes the following suggestions in a letter to Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee in congress:

Dear Sir: Sections 219 and 220 of Schedule G in the new tariff bill cover horticultural products as bulbs, plants and trees. In such articles accuracy of classification and definition is of vastly importance than the rate of duty, because the rate of duty depends altogether upon the definition of the items. The last tariff contained many mistakes, which involved much expense to the importers in having the Board of Appraisers pass upon disputed points. Unless some changes are made in the wording of the two paragraphs mentioned above, we will have the same trouble over again as the new

tariff makes exactly the same mistakes.

In the new tariff, the same items carry different rates of duty, other items are classified incorrectly—I refer in particular to the following: Section 219 rates "Orchids, Palms, Azaleas and all other decorative or greenhouse plants, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Section 220 rates "all fruit or ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, 15 per cent. ad valorem." This makes the same items 15 per cent. and 25 per cent. ad valorem; "greenhouse plants" and "greenhouse stock" being the same.

The word "Azaleas" is too vague, probably Azalea Indica is meant, but it is grown in greenhouses in winter only. All other varieties of Azaleas are grown outside in nurseries, and are nursery stock—not greenhouse plants.

The terms "greenhouse stock" and "greenhouse plants," are also too indefinite. Many shrubs and plants which grow in the open air in Southern states would be known as "nursery stock." Further north, where the weather is colder, the same stock would be grown in greenhouses and would be known as "greenhouse stock." These classifications would pass if the duty was the same.

Section 220 rates "seedlings of Myrobalan Plums \$1.00 per 1000." Section 561 rates "Myrobalans" free of duty. It should be specifically stated whether Section 561 refers to Myrobalan seeds, fruit or seedlings.

Section 220 rates "evergreen shrubs and vines, 15 per cent." Section 602 rates "evergreen seedlings" free, but places them under the classification of "seeds." The same mistake was made in the last tariff and it took three years and much expense to get a decision from the Board of Appraisers. If it is your intention to continue evergreen seedlings on the free list, they should not be mentioned in Section 220, and should not be classified as "seeds," because evergreen seeds and evergreen seedlings are quite different articles.

Section 220 rates "seedlings of Briar Rose 3 yrs. old or less, \$1.00 per 1,000," also "Rose plants, budded, grafted or own roots, 4c each." The principal "Briar Rose" in commerce is Rosa rugosa, a shrub, grown from seed and sold as 2 or 3 years old. The last tariff was also indefinite on this point, and only after three years and much expense to importers was it decided that it was not a Rose (see T. D. No. 32926). Your tariff should be specific in including Rosa rugosa as a Briar Rose, and dutiable at \$1.00 per 1,000. It is sold at \$4.00 per 100.

Section 219 rates "Hyacinths" as "clumps" instead of bulbs; the same mistake was made in last tariff and took years to rectify.

In these items the correct classification is vastly more important than the rate of duty. When the classification is not clear it opens a large avenue for fraud, the result being that the dishonest firm pays only half the duty the honest firm pays. Under present tariff, honest firms are paying 25 per cent. duty on evergreens grown by grafting or cuttings, while other firms are getting them in free duty as "evergreen seedlings." The tariff should be specific as to what an evergreen seedling is.

We respectfully request that sections 219 and 220 be rewritten. We suggest no changes in the proposed rates of duty, but they should be specific and read as follows:

Section 219 should read—"Orchids, Palms, Azalea Indica and all other decorative or greenhouse plants and cut flowers, preserved or fresh, 25 per centum ad valorem; Lily of the Valley Pips, Tulips, Narcissus, Begonia and Gloxinia bulbs, \$1.00 per 1,000; Hyacinth bulbs, Astilbe, Delilytra and Lily of the valley clumps, \$2.50 per 1,000; Lily and Calla bulbs, \$5.00 per 1,000; Iris, Canna and Dahlia roots, bulbous roots or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers or foliage, 50c. per 1,000."

Section 220 should read—"Stocks, cuttings or seedlings of Myrobalans and St. Julian Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Pear, Apple and Quince, Manetti, multiflora, Rosa rugosa and Briar Rose, three years old or less, \$1.00 per 1,000 plants. Rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on own roots, 4 cents

each. Stocks, cuttings and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines commonly known as nursery stock not specifically provided for in this Section, 15 per centum ad valorem."

Section 602 should read—"Evergreen seedlings 4 years old or less," free; otherwise there is nothing to prevent large evergreen trees, grown from seed, say 6 feet high, coming in as "evergreen seedlings" free of duty.

Section 561 should read "Myrobalan seeds," seedlings, or fruits, or whatever you intend to be free of duty.

The new tariff is fair, equitable and quite acceptable. If you do not see fit to make the above noted corrections, then let us respectfully request that you make the ad valorem duties in Section 219 and 220 the same—either 15 per cent. or 25 per cent.—as there is practically no difference in these items as you have them classified.

Will You Be Importing Roses Next Season?

If so, write us and we will mail you by return our catalogue of roses which quotes you prices on practically

EVERY GOOD ROSE IN COMMERCE

up to novelties of 1913 (the last by special permission of the raisers). Write today and we will send the catalogue by return mail.

The EAST END NURSERIES CO.

Rose Specialists

BOSKOOP

HOLLAND

"American Fruits" Year Book and Directory Of Nurserymen

Nurserymen of the United States, Canada and Europe are listed with their addresses in the "AMERICAN FRUITS" YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY.

Also the shipping laws regulating transportation of Nursery Stock in the Union and in Canada, with the name of the State Official in charge. Statistical matter concerning the Nursery Business and Directories of Nursery and Horticultural Organizations, national, district and state.

Alphabetically arranged, profusely illustrated and indexed for ready reference.

The only exclusive Nursery Directory in the world.

PRICE \$1.00

American Fruits Publishing Co.

123 Ellwanger & Barry Building

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Do not let the accounts owing you remain longer unpaid. Send them to us at once. We are prompt, energetic, and reasonable, and can reach any point in the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL FLORISTS' BOARD OF TRADE,
58 Pine St., N. Y.

The Monroe Nursery

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

MONROE, MICH.



Over
Sixty Years
in the
Business

Offer a
General
Line of

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

Cherry and Std. Pear

of extra quality. If you are in the market for superior trees write us for prices.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

MONROE, MICH.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz Graft and Stock Planter and Firmer.

BERCKMANS' Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae (Biota Aurea Nana)

Camellias, home-grown
Azalea Indica, home grown
Teas' Weeping Mulberry, extra heavy
Lilacs, best named sorts
Grafted Wisterias, 2 to 4 years old
Biota Aurea Conspicua, all sizes
Biota Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine plants
Magnolia Grandiflora, Magnolia Fuscata,
Magnolia Purpurea, Exochorda Grandiflora,
Deutzia, Philadelphus

We have a large stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs

All orders receive prompt and careful attention
P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Inc.

Fruitland Nurseries
Established 1886 AUGUSTA, GA

PEACH TREES

We excel in peach. Write for list of varieties, prices, etc.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

Portland, Oregon--The Rose City

J. B. PILKINGTON, Portland, Ore., Chairman Entertainment Committee, American Association of Nurserymen

Roses fragrant! Roses fair!
Roses! Roses!! Everywhere!!!
IT IS the proud claim of the progressive spirits of Portland that enough roses have been set out in this city in the past five or six years to make a continuous hedge from here to Los Angeles, a trifling stretch of 1,000 miles. Roughly speaking, this would mean about 2,000,000 bushes, and yet no investigator who cares to make a tour of inspection about the "City of Roses" would care, honestly, to question this enormous estimate.

It is this wonderful demonstration of civic pride in taking advantage of Nature's bounteous supply of ideal soil, drainage and climatic conditions that has won for Oregon's metropolis its far-envied title and has been a moving force in making the annual Rose Festival one of the most notable festivals of the entire United States.

Because of the immense possibilities of the Rose Festival as an advertising and exploitation vehicle for the city, this tremendous interest in rose culture was aroused by the men, women and children of the city. The formal and almost universal manner of observing Washington's birthday in Portland is for the children of the public schools to repair to some beautyspot or park, and consign thousands of choice rose trees to earth to the accompaniment of patriotic speeches and music. On that day, the occasion is privately observed at thousands of homes in a similar manner.

The Great Occasion

The great, spectacular and picturesque demonstration and celebration over which the "queen of flower" reigns supreme, comes, however, during the second week of June, each year, a time when all the gardens, lawns, yards, parks, play grounds teem with millions of the finest of blooms.

The dates for the 1913 celebration will be June 9-14 inclusive.

The royal homage to the Rose which is paid at this time has, in the last six years, reached such a pinnacle of splendor and magnificence that hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of visitors come here each season to join in the season of pageantry and play.

Grand and gorgeous street parade and water carnivals vie in their splendor of barbaric beauty, artistic beauty and brilliance.

One hundred thousand dollars will be lavished upon the long and entertaining programme of events during the coming Festival week. Rex Oregonus, King of the Oregon Country, is the regal title of the merry old monarch who is the presiding genius of the season of alluring pleasures and pastimes.

Six public pageants, three by day and the same number by night, form but a part of the majestic show. One of these parades, officially designated as the "Human Rosebud" parade is to be participated in by fully 20,000 little boys and girls of the public schools of the city. The great motor car procession will contain fully 1,000 gaily bedecked automobiles for whose embellishment millions of natural roses and other flowers are used.

The Vehicle Pageant

The horse and vehicle pageant brings out the finest-blooded animals and smartest equipage of pleasure and commerce in the Northwest.

Above and beyond all features of interest to the lover of flowers will be the annual exhibition of thousands of varieties of choice roses, including all the newest varieties including the "gold medal" classes. It is freely admitted by expert, amateur and professional rosarians of international experience that no similar exposition on the

American continent surpasses this great display which is given under the auspices of the Portland Rose Society.

There are dozens of educational, entertaining and amusement features on the extensive programme which space forbids detailed mention.

Big Horticultural Garden

"California canyon" planted with countless numbers of California trees, shrubs and plants, is one of the big horticultural features planned for the Panama-Pacific exposition by the landscape department. It will be located on the exposition grounds, between the Japanese Gardens and the Horticultural building, just north of Lombard street, between Baker and Lyon, San Francisco.

According to the present plans the garden will be about 600 feet long by 200 feet wide. John McLaren, landscape engineer, has made a model of the garden, and is busy preparing young trees and plants for the garden. It is planned to use 1000 redwoods, ladrones, lilacs, manzanitas and any number of wild flowers native to California. The nursery in Tennessee hollow, having an area of 14,000 square feet, is practically filled with growing things to be used in the decoration of the exposition.

There are 250,000 small plants which have been raised from seed and cuttings in the six greenhouses. In addition to these the department is raising 15,000 small trees and more than 1000 palms. Carloads of trees are arriving at the exposition grounds from all parts of the state and are being planted at the nursery on the Presidio grounds.

Large contributions of palms, orange, lemon and grapefruit trees are expected from the southern part of the state to be used in the various courts.

ONE OF MANY SEEN AT THE ANNUAL PORTLAND ROSE SHOW



If You Are Going to the Portland Convention

Why not make the most of the trip and arrange to join the A. A. N. Delegation, which is now being organized by Chairman Fox, to leave Rochester in special through sleepers.

Members who cannot conveniently arrange to start from or pass through Rochester are requested to rendezvous at Chicago and travel thence in one organized body via the route officially selected—Burlington Route to St. Paul and Northern Pacific to Portland.

Special sleepers have already been set aside, and if the number going is sufficient to warrant same, an A. A. N. Special Train will be run over this route. In order that we may be in position to form an intelligent idea of the amount of equipment it will be necessary for us to set aside to assure comfortable accommodations for all, it is suggested that reservations be made by return mail, if possible.

For further particulars, address Marsden B. Fox, Chairman, Eastern Delegation, A. A. N., Rochester, N. Y., or either of the undersigned,



M. K. MIX,
T. P. A. Burlington Route,
299 Main St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

WM. G. MASON,
D. P. A. Northern Pacific Ry.,
215 Ellicott Square
Buffalo, N. Y.



From Secretary's Office

The information contained in the many articles that have appeared in *American Fruits* since August, 1912, on the Portland convention and trip, has been summarized in a circular just issued by the secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, John Hall, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Hall says:

"Our membership is so scattered that we cannot name any one route as the one for all to select. We are, however, able to mention that a special car will leave Rochester, N. Y., via New York Central, June 12, at 5:20 p. m., and others can join at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, etc. It is hoped that members who can will center at Chicago, or St. Paul, and there make up a nurserymen's special. The trip between Chicago and St. Paul will be over the Burlington's famous Mississippi scenic line, leaving the "Twin Cities" in the evening of June 13, via the Northern Pacific railroad, arriving at Toppenish early June 16th, and staying over for the day as the guests of the Washington Nursery Co. Here the party will view the irrigable portion of the Yakima Indian Reservation, with its fine agricultural and fruit lands, nurseries, etc., leaving so as to reach Seattle at eight the next morning. Most of the day will be spent in the latter city, and Portland will be reached late the same evening.

Why Every Nurseryman Should Go

"Because your presence is necessary to the progress of the nursery business at large, and hardly any excuse should be big enough to keep you away.

"Because of the opportunity to measure yourself up against the best in your particular line.

"Because you will hear of the successes and failures of your brethren, and learn the reason why.

"Because every man you meet will be a sympathetic brother, ready to exchange ideas.

"Because you will get many hints that, properly utilized, may prove exceedingly valuable to you.

"Because you will get a glimpse of the magnitude of your own country and the great possibilities of the nursery business.

"Because you will get 'pointers' in buying, selling and growing; and much more."

New Standards for Nurserymen

Editor *American Fruits*:

We notice an article in your paper regarding the "Unreasonable New York Legislative Measure" and must say we cannot join with a number of other nurserymen in their views of this matter in condemning this measure. While perhaps this bill is somewhat drastic, and not as well framed as it might be, which is always the case when a bill is framed by one who is not acquainted with the subject; yet this bill may prove a blessing in disguise for the nursery industry.

All lines of business have made great improvements in the last few years, and new standards are necessary to meet new times. We fear that the nursery business is not keeping pace with the other leading indus-

tries of the country. The fact that anyone with little or no capital and no financial responsibility can get into the fruit tree business through the tree dealer gate, or by growing a few trees most any old way is perhaps responsible for many of the handicaps in the nursery business.

If the business cannot be put on a new and higher standard of our own volition, and as said before, we may be benefited by being compelled to take a higher standard. You can readily see that with such drastic legislation, the man with no capital or ability to produce trees of high standards will have to quit the business.

While a great deal of progress has been made in the last few years in the physical appearance of the trees by improving in grades and quality; I believe it is just as necessary to adopt standards that will insure trees being true to name. Although of course even then some mistakes will be made, but after all if a man is injured by a mistake, as a matter of equity and fairness, should not the man suffer the loss, who is responsible for the mistake.

In conclusion; beg to state that this spring has been most satisfactory for planting, and the brightest we have had for a number of years in this section.

The Winfield Nursery Co.

J. MONCRIEF, President.

Winfield, Kan., April 18, 1913.

A strong effort is being made to revive commercial cherry growing in Delaware.

Just say you saw it in *AMERICAN FRUITS*.

AMERICAN FRUITS

An International Journal of
NURSERIES, ARBORICULTURE
COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN FRUITS PUB'G. CO.

Incorporated
123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y.
Phones: - Main 1602; Main 2802
Phones: - - Stone 82; Main 82
RALPH T. OLCOTT, Pres. and Treas.

Chief International Publication of the Kind

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
One year, in advance	-	-	\$1.50
To Foreign Countries, and Canada	-	-	2.00
Single Copies	-	-	.15

Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May, 1913

Eighty thousand citrus trees will be planted during the next few months at the Mills Citrus orchard near Sites, Cal. The Mills corporation expect to set out 700 additional acres to citrus fruit.

A shipment of 10,000 apple trees was received recently in Reedley, Cal., for planting by the Miramonte Apple Land Co., of Los Angeles, which owns over 1600 acres of apple land in the foot hills near Reedley.

The Leonard Coates Nursery Company, Morganhill, Cal., is more than doubling its hardy ornamental stock, particularly trees and shrubs which need little water. The demand for this kind of stock has increased greatly in California.

The pecan growing industry is beginning to be a big thing in Butler county, Alabama. A number of men have planted trees and in some cases they are bringing good dividends, although the trees are young. J. M. McKenzie is the largest pecan grower in the county. He has many thousand trees and is putting out many more.

It is good policy to look beyond the nursery rows and see the indications for demand for the nursery stock growing there. For this reason *American Fruits* records activities in commercial orcharding and in planting of ornamental stock. For this reason nurserymen are directly interested in Seattle's Apple Day which was observed on April 5, though the nurseryman may not actually produce a single apple.

Never in the history of Lycoming County, Penn., has greater interest been shown by the farmers in the growing of fruit than this spring, and thousands of trees are being shipped into the county for use on the large areas to be planted. Though long recognized as one of the best apple-growing districts in central Pennsylvania, the orchards of the county received only ordinary care until the gospel of spraying and pruning was introduced and now a more enthusiastic body of fruit growers cannot be found anywhere in the state.

Spring Trade Reports

Special reports to *American Fruits* regarding spring nursery trade are presented in this issue. They indicate the usual activity and for the most part increased sales, with good prospects for the coming season. Storms, as usual, had marked effect in sections and heavy rains in Ohio caused delay in spring shipments and some damage; also in Indiana. Our Maryland correspondent believes there should be decided curtailing of the planting of apple and peach and an Indiana correspondent notes the fact that apple and cherry went slowly. In Iowa a wide difference in the prices asked for apple stock is remarked.

Selecting Convention Route

A member of the American Association of Nurserymen who regularly attends the annual convention, after deep study has chosen his complete route to the Portland convention and return, and believes he will strike all the points of interest. He will start with the special car party from Rochester running over the N. Y. C. lines to Chicago, thence the Burlington Mississippi line to St. Paul, Northern Pacific through Billings to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. From Portland he will use either the steamer of Southern Pacific line to San Francisco, from San Francisco to Los Angeles he has the choice of two rail lines and one steamer line but has decided to use the Coast Line of the Southern Pacific stopping at San Jose and Santa Barbara. At Los Angeles he will visit the Catalina Islands, fish in the glass bottom boats, take in several of the 100 mile trolley trips through the orange groves and up the mountains near Los Angeles, thence over Senator Clark's San Pedro railroad to Salt Lake City where he will see the Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, then make a side trip to the western gate of the Yellowstone Park for five days, returning to Salt Lake, east over the wonderful scenic Rio Grande railway, through the Royal Gorge to Denver, stopping at Colorado Springs to make a side trip to Pikes Peak, Garden of the Gods. From Denver to Omaha, thence Kansas City and St. Louis over the old reliable Burlington. Expects to find some of his acquaintances of the 1909 meeting in and about Denver. From St. Louis through Cincinnati, Cleveland and home.

This combination of routes gives him almost everything except the Grand Canyon of Arizona on his trip and the latter can be made as a short side trip from Los Angeles.

The Labor Question

Alibity to procure competent labor in the nursery during the spring and fall packing seasons is becoming more and more difficult. The subject is referred to by the Franklin Davis Nursery Company in this issue of *American Fruits*. It was discussed in a very practical manner in the March issue of *American Fruits*, at page 84, by J. R. Hilton, of Knoxville, Tenn. It would seem that this is an appropriate subject for discussion at the Portland convention and we would like to see it accorded a place on the programme.

Exhibit at Portland

Frank W. Power, Oreno, Oregon, who is chairman of the exhibits committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, says:

"We are trying to make the exhibits a special feature this year, more so than in the

past meetings and want every eastern nurseryman, or dealer in nursery supplies who desires space to notify me at once. We have ample space in the hotel, the entire mezzanine floor being given up to convention rooms, committee rooms with a long enclosed promenade between, which will be just the place for exhibits. The nurserymen and florists of Oregon are preparing to give a good exhibit."

Another Convention Topic

There is opportunity for much more educational work than is done by nurserymen in the direction of shade tree planting in cities. Why should not the American Association discuss at its Portland convention and at succeeding conventions the advisability of a campaign on broad lines looking toward the beautifying of city streets through city ordinances? Individual nurserymen can do much in directing attention to the important place occupied by shade trees in city development, particularly in outlying residential sections; but the national association could do more, and by intelligent action could create a strong sentiment in behalf of shade tree planting generally.

That the subject is well worth the nurserymen's special consideration is indicated in a recent communication to the New York Evening Post regarding shade tree planting in the metropolis.

"There are many streets and avenues in the older parts of the city, and larger opportunities still in the outlying boroughs," says the writer, "for the planting of street and roadside trees, and, while such planting is not for the same purposes as is recommended for reforestation, the conservation of moisture, etc., so vital in many parts of the country, the trees serve an excellent purpose, nevertheless, as beautifying and making specially attractive the neighborhood where they are planted, and furnishing grateful shade to the pedestrians during the arid summer heat of a city street.

"It is not yet our vogue here to engage in any general official street tree-planting, as I hope some day it will be, after the manner of substantial foreign cities; nor is it general in other respects, since what is done in this way must practically be done entirely by and at the expense of the individual property owner; but a well-chosen tree, properly planted, becomes such a desirable and valuable asset to residential property that the enterprise needs little argument to insure its observance, where in many airy and sun-lit streets it is so entirely feasible.

"The planting of trees in the city is under the direction of the Department of Parks of the several boroughs. The varieties of trees that may be used comprise the following: The maple, elm, oak, the linden, and the planes or sycamores—the Eastern plane, preferably, as of more tractable habit of growth.

"It is properly prescribed that the trees shall be nursery grown, sound, straight stem, two to three inches in diameter, with well-formed natural top or head, and compact, full, fibrous roots, good roots insuring a vigorous habit. The roots should be protected in transportation and until planted. Exposure to the sun and wind is likely to impair the vitality of the roots. It is required to supply at least two cubic yards of good soil per tree, and this is desirable in all cases, for without plenty of soil the trees will not thrive."

Forty Million Barrels From Nature's Laboratory

Forty million barrels, such is the apple crop of the country this year, the largest ever gathered. From Maine to California the orchards have borne abundantly and poured a flood of rosy and golden streaked and spotted apples into our barns and markets and cellars and out upon our tables. Winesaps, Baldwins and Rambos, Golden Gates and Pippins and all the many varieties of this staple fruit have swelled the stream. An apple is one of the masterpieces of nature. A vast, complicated interplay of forces worked together to produce it. For years the tree grew from seed to trunk and branches, and then through many months it carried on the secret, subtle chemistry by which it distilled its juicy sweets into its ripened fruit. Bursting into fragrant bloom and bud in May, it then elaborated its sap into the flesh of the apple and flavored it with sugar, spiced it with wine and wrapped it in its thin but tough integument. The breezes fanned it, the showers baptized it, then sun kissed it and the frost mellowed it. It distilled its most delicate flavors from the dew and caught its colors from rainbows and sunsets. Earth and sun watched over it and the solar system cradled it in its care. That apple literally became the center of the universe and all the stars revolved around it. After such wide toil and tender care, with so many virtues and graces lavished upon it, no wonder that it comes to us as one of the choicest gifts of nature. And now it appears on our tables prepared in many appetizing forms, apple sauce, apple butter, stewed and baked, and especially as that universal favorite, apple pie, or even better still, apple dumplings. It will be flavored and spiced so that its very odor will make the mouth water. But why cook an apple? The raw fruit, just as it fell ripe and mellow from the tree and came fresh and

H. E. Huntington has personally authorized William Hertrich, the gardener of the Huntington estate, Los Angeles, Cal., to expend \$50,000 on the landscape gardening of the new Hotel Huntington, in order to carry out plans made by Hertrich and Myron Hunt, architect for completion and personally approved by Huntington.

Representatives of the Ozark Fruit Growers' association are lining up the eastern section of Oklahoma and western section of Arkansas, forming them into a series of local associations which will sell all their strawberries, peaches and melons through the Ozark Fruit Growers' association. Fort Smith, occupying the central place in this district, will be the headquarters, out of which representatives of the association will work, buying and selling the fruit crop.

A large force is employed at Fontana, Cal., tract in the planting of 1,000 acres to citrus trees. Only trees of the finest grade are being used, having been selected from a half dozen of the most noted nurseries of the valley. The setting of the trees is handled by expert orchardists. By the early summer the planted acreage at Fontana will total 3,500 acres, a great part of which has been sold to investors.

Yakima Valley (Wash.) Fruit Growers have proposed another step in advance of modern fruit distinction. They are consid-

crisp from the cool cellar or with the frost of the orchard still upon it needs no culinary art to improve it. It melts in the mouth and sends its delicious sweets in a stream of exquisite sensations down along the whole digestive tract. A knife spoils it; let it be crushed and crunched in the mouth and then it gives out its richest flavor and yields the greatest satisfaction.

The apple is one of the most wholesome of our fruits and has health-giving and medicinal virtues of the greatest value. It starts all the secretions into vigorous action and floods the system with a fresh tide of life. It is a friend of health and a foe of disease. It is food tonic, condiment and cosmetic all in one. It imparts its own virtues and its wine kindles brilliance in the eyes and its ruddy colors plant roses in the cheeks. One can hardly eat too many of them, and after the heartiest meal there is always room for at least one apple more. And an apple is a social fruit. It flocks in great multitudes and heaps in the orchard and it draws human beings together in fellowship. Some times there is only one thing better than an apple and that is another apple that is being eaten by a friend. One does not enjoy an apple so well alone; it suggests comradeship and fellowship, and then its colors glow in richer hues and its flesh is more juicy. On a winter evening around the family fireplace it is a means of family unity and grace. Plenty of good apples will keep the children at home and in at night. When the neighbors come in the inevitable basket of apples always puts everybody at ease and in a good humor. Among the blessings of the year let us number our great apple crop. Forty million barrels are none too many. They will bring health and gladness into many homes.—"The Spy."

ering the advisability of putting their own traveling salesmen in the field and of having resident representatives. Therefore the contract with the Atlantic Fruit Distributors may not be renewed. The bulletin of the association may be changed to a newspaper in the interests of the association. Again the pace is set for the East.

He came in and laid down some suspicious-looking bills, with a genuine dollar bill on top.

"I want to pay for that barrel of potatoes I got."

"Can't take this money," said the dealer.

"Why not?"

"Most of it isn't good."

"The top layer is good, is it not?"

"Yes."

"That's the way it was with the potatoes."

—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Assemblyman Vert of New York, has again amended his bill to get the bunco fruit tree agent by making him sell trees that are labeled, and for firms of nurserymen who are reliable, says the Albany Argus. The new amendments allow the agent to carry a certificate vouching for him and his goods, and omits the printing of the law on the tags. If the various compromises and amendments do not outlast the session of the Legislature, the bill may get through.

Tariff Changes

The Wilson-Underwood tariff bill has these provisions (Schedule G, sections 219, 220):

"Orchids, palms, azaleas, and all other decorative or greenhouse plants and cut flowers, preserved or fresh, 25 per cent. ad valorem; lily of the valley pips, tulips, narcissus, begonia, and gloxinia bulbs, \$1 per thousand; hyacinth, astilbe, dielytra and lily of the valley clumps, \$2.50 per thousand; lily bulbs and calla bulbs, \$5 per thousand; peony, Iris Kaempferi or Germanica, canna, dahlia and amaryllis bulbs, \$10 per thousand; all other bulbs, bulbous roots or corms which are cultivated for their flowers or foliage, 50 cents per thousand.

"Stocks, cuttings or seedlings of Myrobalan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, Manetti multiflora and briar rose, three years old or less, \$1 per thousand plants; stocks, cuttings or seedlings of pear, apple, quince and the Saint Julien plum, three years old or less, \$1 per thousand plants; rose plants, budded, grafted or grown on their own roots, 4 cents each; stocks, cuttings and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines, and all trees, shrubs, plants and vines commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent. ad valorem."

There is no change in the case of rose plants, which will please the rose growers. On fruit and ornamental nursery stock in general the rate has been reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. ad valorem and the duty on pear, apple and Saint Julien plum seedlings has been reduced from \$2 to \$1 per thousand. On the whole, these changes are not material and nurserymen should consider it fortunate that protection to the industry is maintained to the extent that it is. Apple seedling growers in this country would have preferred at least the old schedule on their commodity, but this could not be expected in the wholesale reductions that have been proposed for the tariff.

There has been no change from specific to ad valorem duty, which was most feared. Our advice to the nursery trade is to raise no objection whatever; for believe us, it might have been worse.

A Convention Topic

The subject of pedigree or selected stock is engaging the attention of fruit growers. Nurserymen are likely to hear considerably more of it. Why should not this subject be discussed practically and intelligently at the Portland convention of the American Association of Nurserymen? It is in the far West, in California and other Pacific coast states that the idea is taking firm hold. In those states, and close to the meeting place of the American Association in June are nurserymen who are and for some time have been practicing the selective plan. They could give interesting and instructive testimony. There may be much more in the theory than many are yet willing to admit. All should be open to conviction.

Inspector as Demonstrator

N. E. Shaw, chief inspector, division of nursery and orchard of the department of agriculture of the state of Ohio, at the orchard of D. J. Cable, German township, made a public demonstration on April, 9-10, of approved methods of pruning and spraying.

SPECIAL "AMERICAN FRUITS" REPORTS

Middle West Reports Heavy Discount on Volume of Business Done in Former Years--Severe Cut in Prices--Heavy Surpluses on Leading Commercial Varieties of Apple--Full As Much Stock As Nurserymen Will Be Able To Dispose of in the Fall--Collections Slow--Fall Prospects

Topeka, Kans.—L. R. Taylor & Sons: "We are sorry to say we cannot brag very much on this season. We have sold a great deal of stock but prices have ranged very low. Cherry trees in this vicinity have cleaned up in nice shape and we were able to advance the prices on them in our last lists. There are not many plum and pear grown in this vicinity, but the demand has been good for these items. The price for Kieffer pear has ruled quite low, while plum are selling at extra good prices.

"Apple and peach are a drug on the market. We think this is true the country over. There has been an unusual demand for early apples, a few sorts, and Grimes Golden have been in good demand but the old standbys, Ben Davis, Gano, Jonathan, Winesap, have been hard to sell. The storage houses all over the country are still well loaded down with these varieties of apples. Prices for fruit have ranged very low. The orchard men are having hard sledding this year. This we think accounts in a large measure for the slow sale on commercial sorts.

"The demand for seedling stock has not been as strong this season as usual. The heavy grades have cleaned up much better than we anticipated two months ago. In fact, we think that all the heavy apple seedling will be entirely used up while the lighter grades are slow sale and there will be quite a surplus of the light grades."

Wide Difference In Apple Prices

Shenandoah, Ia.—D. S. Lake: "In regard to spring sales, we are yet very busy in filling orders, and have not been able to catch up. We are a few days behind. As far as I can judge, sales through the West have been good. With us, our trade has been considerably better than we anticipated two months ago. The price of some items has been demoralized, while in others, they have been pretty well held up. I never saw so much difference in the price of different varieties of apples. It seems like every variety has been priced and sold according to its scarcity.

"In regard to the future, if good retail sales are made, I see no reason why stock should not be held at reasonable prices at wholesale, but as a rule, I look for some items to sell cheaper in the future than they have the past few years. Upon the whole, it seems to me the outlook is very good for the nurserymen."

Planting Lighter in Northwest

Yankton, S. Dak.—George H. Whiting, president Whiting Nursery Co.: "We had a very dry and open winter here and everything seemed to drag until we got some good rains and snowstorms during March and April which moistened up the ground so as to revive trade very materially. At the present time, trade is very good indeed. As you know, we are doing a mail order business and we notice weather conditions very quickly. At the present time, we are about 25% ahead of last year at this date and are looking for a very good trade this spring. Prices

are somewhat lower in a wholesale way this year than last year. Indications are that there is plenty of stock all around, more so than there was a year ago.

"I am under the impression that unless the plantings are lighter this spring, lower prices will prevail another year. I notice, however, that most of the nurserymen of the Northwest are planting lighter this year than last year so we presume prices will about hold up to the prices as they are at present.

"We had a very good growing season last year and have a nice stock to work on; our stock wintered very well indeed. Taking things all around, we think the outlook is very favorable."

Labor Question and Apple Surplus

Baltimore, Md.—Franklin Davis Nursery Co.: "We are in the midst of our spring business and very much behind with our shipments on account of rainy weather and scarcity of labor. We have never experienced such trouble to secure help and what extra men we can pick up are almost worthless. The labor question is getting to be more serious each season.

"The demand for a general line of stock has been fairly good and we have had about all the orders that we could handle under the existing circumstances. Peach and apple are a little slow to move and from the way that prices have been cut this spring in both the wholesale and retail trade shows that too many have been grown. Why not keep prices up and burn the surplus? Low prices demoralize the business.

"It is too early to tell about prices for fall, but we look for the "Price Cutter" to get down to business and no doubt apple will go for a song. From what we can gather, peach will not be so plentiful for fall, as buds have not taken well. We have done but little spring planting."

Stock Moving Rapidly in Montana

Missoula, Mont.—M. L. Dean, state horticulturist: "Nursery stock is moving rapidly in Montana and there are large plantings being made of apples, and Bing and Lambert cherries. The nurseries are practically cleaned of these varieties.

"Montana has taken an advanced step in horticultural activities by passing a standard apple box for the state. The size of the box is the same as the recognized Northwest standard viz: 10½ x 11½ x 18 inches inside measurement without distention of the sides, and holding as near as possible 2173.5 cubic inches.

"Three standard grades were also adopted by law, viz: extra fancy, fancy and "C" grade.

"Upon all boxes must be plainly marked the correct name of the variety in the box, the number of apples, the grade, and the name of the owner or company authorizing the packing of the fruit.

"July first the Federal standard apple barrel regulations will come into force, and the time is near at hand when there will be one standard apple box for the whole United

States, as well as standard packages and grades for all produce. This will be a great saving for the consumer, and it will also tend to raise the grade of the product marketed."

Apple and Peach a Little Slow

Bridgeport, Ind.—C. M. Hobbs & Sons: "We think when the season is concluded that it will compare favorable with previous years. The dry summer of two years ago and the severe winter of 1911-12 damaged quite a little of our stock and we did not have quite so much to sell as usual; but it looks as though by the time the season is over we would be pretty well cleaned out. Apple and Peach seem to be a little slow, but other classes of stock, both fruit and ornamental are in good demand.

"The flood did not do us any damage here at Bridgeport, but did do considerable damage around Indianapolis and was quite an annoyance to us for about ten days during the shipping season, as nearly all roads placed embargoes upon receiving shipments. Are able to ship to nearly all points at this time and things are moving nicely.

"Prospects are good for another year."

Fruit Tree Trade Not So Good

Painesville, O.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "We can give no idea as to what the prospects are for next year, and practically nothing about this year's trade. We are right in the midst of it, and owing to the immense quantity of rain we have had in March and April, more than ever was known in this section, we are away behind in every department of our work.

"We should judge so far as spring sales are concerned, that all kind of ornamentals are going to clean up very close. Fruit tree trade is not as good as it has been for the past few years."

Large Business in Ornamentals

Framingham, Mass.—Framingham Nurseries: "Our business is chiefly in ornamental stock and our prospects for a large business for this spring are very good."

Increased Trade at Des Moines

Des Moines, Ia.—Earl D. Needham, secretary Des Moines Nursery Co.: "We have enjoyed a very heavy business for this spring's delivery. Our sales show a material increase over former records. We have found a steady retail demand for all classes of nursery stock. This demand has kept up to the very last minute of the season. We shall end the season with practically no surplus of unsold stock.

"Judging from present indications, we are anticipating a still heavier trade the coming season."

Conditions in Texas

Sherman, Texas—John S. Kerr, Texas Nursery Co.: "The nursery trade is well over for this season. We usually close up here the last of March, although there will be some trade later.

"Nursery trade has been very satisfactory the past season and most nurseries

ON THE SEASON'S NURSERY TRADE

Sales Generally Have Been Large But Prices Have Ranged Very Low--Cherry Cleaned Up Nicely Among Heavy Growers--Plum and Peach Demand Good--Apple and Peach a Drag On the Market--Surplus In Apple Storehouses Curtailed Demand for Stock--Long on Light Grades of Apple Seedlings

have cleaned up reasonably well. The season has been quite favorable in many respects and is very late, yet the orchards of North Texas have suffered severely by the Eastern storms. The eastern, middle and southern parts of the state report good fruit prospects still.

"The general conditions of the country are very good. Crops of last year were fair with good prospects ahead for this year. Nursery stocks are in fair supply and good condition."

Apple Surplus In Minnesota

New Ulm, Minn.—William Pfaender, Jr.: "The sales in this section were better than they have been for some years past. But in spite of the heavy sales, there is a large surplus, particularly in apples. We have passed through a very favorable winter and the prospects for fruit are bright. The indications are that the sales the next season will be better than in the past."

Fine Trade at Monroe, Mich.

Monroe, Mich.—I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.: "We are pleased to report that we have had an exceptionally fine trade this season, and although it is a little early for us to give much information in regard to the coming season's business, we have had reports from a considerable number of our agents in which they state the prospects are very favorable for a good business the coming year. "We are now in the midst of our packing season and at present are having ideal weather for this work."

Apples to be Much Shorter

Charles City, Iowa—E. M. Sherman Nursery Co.: "We anticipate there will be the usual shortage and surplus this spring. The crop of apple will be much shorter another season than the present throughout the Northwest."

"We see no reason why, at present writing, there should not be a good outlook for the nursery business the coming year."

Should Curtail Planting

Williamsport, Md.—Mountain View Nursery Co.: "Sales for spring 1913, after a hard-fought campaign, are in excess of 1912, though at this date we cannot closely approximate the increase, as orders are constantly coming in, and will be for three weeks to come."

"We will close up with a surplus of both apple and peach, as we now see it, though in this too, we may be agreeably surprised and everything go off by May 1st."

"We take it that every grower realizes by this time the extreme importance of a more steady gait with respect to producing trees without end, and, particularly of apple and peach. The time will not be here within a decade, that the large wholesale growers of apple and peach will be able to produce profitably again unless they all curtail planting now. Better, by far, it would seem, that millions less be produced at profitable prices,

than millions more with certain losses confronting the grower."

"Our plantings, commencing this spring, will be based upon this theory of conditions present and to come."

Conditions Good in Kansas

Winfield, Kan.—J. Moncrief, Winfield Nursery Co.: "Our spring sales have been better than our expectations and very satisfactory indeed. Our lines have all cleaned up with the exception of a few varieties of apple. This spring has been most satisfactory for planting and the brightest we have had for a number of years in this section."

Insect Warnings Restrict Planting

McKinney, Tex.—E. W. Kirkpatrick: "The future holds good promise for trade in Texas, although the volume of stock and of trade may be decreased."

"The continued warning against danger of receiving stock infested with dangerous insects and diseases has discouraged many people and they have failed to plant. The government inspectors have overworked their opportunity to win notoriety and the prospect is good for reaction. A good part of the present generation will be denied the luxury of fruit, but it is hoped that those coming will be more favored."

"Our restrictive laws operate toward reducing the volume of stock and increasing prices. When parcel post is improved and extended we expect a wide and profitable market for many horticultural products."

Ornamental Demand was General

Boston, Mass.—American Forestry Co.: "The season's sales have been very good indeed, although of course the selling time is not yet over. Prospects for next season are promising. Labor has been plentiful with us, so that we have not met as much delay as last year in shipping our greatly increased orders. The stock wintered well, and the shipping conditions have been excellent."

"If there is any characteristic feature of the demand this season I should say it is its general character; the trade does not seem to run markedly for any group of species."

Spring Business Good

Pomona, N. C.—O. Joe Howard, Secretary J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.: "Our spring business has been very good, some better than formerly. It is too early yet for us to make any prediction about fall."

Coming Events

American Association of Nurserymen—Portland, Ore., June 18-20, 1913.

Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association—Portland, Ore., June 18-20, 1913.

Oregon-Washington Nurserymen's Association—Portland, Ore., June 18-20, 1913.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—Mont Eagle, Tenn., August 27-29, 1913.

American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—Minneapolis, Minn., August 18-22.

American Pomological Society—Washington, D. C., November 17-21.

Roy, Utah—Davis County Nurseries: "Sales with us, have been fair in California, Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico, very light in Utah, but business throughout our intermountain states has been much lighter this year than for the past five years, and to the best of our information and belief, all nurserymen in this section of country have suffered a heavy discount on the volume of business done in former years, also a severe cut in prices. There will be heavy surpluses on leading commercial varieties of apple, other varieties of fruit trees have cleaned up fairly well."

"So far as our knowledge of the nursery plans for this fall's digging goes, think our nurserymen will all have as much stock as they will be able to dispose of another year. "Collections very bad."

Peninsula Horticulturists

President W. E. Sanger has appointed the following committees to report at the annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society in Easton, Md., January 13, 14, 15, 1914:

Apples—Walter B. Harris, F. M. Soper, Rev. Alfred Smith.

Peaches—Jacob H. Rosa, Benjamin F. Rash, F. C. Bancroft.

Pears—E. W. Emory, Prof. W. R. Ballard, Herbert C. Richardson.

Nut Culture—J. W. Kerr, Pennell Emerson, J. Frank Biggs.

Grapes—G. Frank Gotee, E. T. Hipwell, Prof. Burill.

Small Fruits—Jerome A. Davis, O. A. Newton, Dr. E. P. Herr.

Fungus Diseases—Professor T. F. Manns, Prof. J. B. S. Norton.

Injurious Insects—Prof. A. B. Gahan, S. H. Derby, Orlando Harrison.

New Fruit—W. F. Allen, Prof. W. F. Massey, D. S. Collins.

Fertilizers—Dr. H. J. Patterson, Harry P. Skipper, P. L. Cannon.

Horticultural Education—Prof. T. B. Symons, Prof. C. A. McCue.

Transportation—O. A. Newton, W. F. Allen, W. Irving Walker, S. H. Derby, Charles Barker.

Unboxed Trees in Bloom

Roseton, N. Y.—There were received in this village on March 24 over the West Shore more than 15,000 peach trees for fruit growers of the surrounding country. The consignment came from Maryland, and as the peach trees were opened up, they were found to be in bloom, due to the warmer climate of the southern section.

NO MATTER WHAT

Periodicals you are taking you cannot afford to be without "American Fruits" declared by leading Nurserymen throughout the country to be beyond question the most able and valuable Nursery Trade Journal published.

Twelve and one-half cents a month by the year.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS,

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Albert Brownell, Alder and Grand Ave., Portland, Ore.

VICE PRESIDENTS

H. A. Lewis, R. D. 1, Portland, Ore.
B. H. Bower, Provo, Utah.
Fred Howard, Los Angeles, Calif.
Chas. T. Hawkes, Caldwell, Idaho.
C. F. Breithaup, Richland, Wash.
D. J. Tighe, Billings, Mont.
Byron Smith, Safford, Ariz.
Richard Layritz, Victoria, B. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

M. McDonald, Orenco, Ore.
Geo. Roeding, Fresno, Calif.
M. B. Sowles, Salt Lake, Utah.

COMMITTEE OF PRESIDENTS

A. Brownell, Portland, Ore.
Geo. C. Roeding, Fresno, Calif.
P. A. Dix, Salt Lake, Utah.
M. McDonald, Orenco, Ore.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

C. A. Tonneson, Box 1604, Tacoma, Wash.

S A. MILLER, Milton, Ore., chairman of the membership committee of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, has issued the following announcement:

"The eleventh annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen will be held at Portland, Oregon, June 17 to 20 inclusive, in joint convention with the American Association of Nurserymen.

"Our meetings during the past ten years have increased in interest and membership from a modest beginning with 24 members until last year at the close of the tenth annual meeting held at Salt Lake City, the roster showed an enrollment of 272 members. During these years the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen has been the means of uniting the nursery forces on this Coast, in an untiring endeavor to enact improved state and national laws, fair and just to the entire plant and fruit growing industries. The nursery relationship with inspection has become more harmonious, the lines of duty on the part of nurserymen and inspectors more clearly defined and better understood. A standard for grading nursery stock has been adopted and adherence to it is gradually becoming the practice. Improved methods have been noticed all along the nursery line as a result of these annual conferences.

"As the commercial fruit industry of the Pacific Coast, measured by annual crops, is gradually increasing in value by millions of dollars, there remains much careful work to be done in which nurserymen will naturally take a leading part.

"President A. Brownell advises that the local committee including M. McDonald, J. B. Pilkington, F. W. Powers and H. A. Lewis, are making preparations for royal entertainment. The Multnomah Hotel is headquarters. The florists of Portland will exhibit the most beautiful roses and flowers of Oregon production. Side trips and other pleasure features will be announced before the meeting date."

Secretary C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash., makes this announcement:

"As our membership is constantly increasing the badge book is of proportionately greater value each year to the individual or firm, and without regard to your membership in any other association of nurserymen you are urged, if not already a member, to

JOINT CONVENTION WITH THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREGON, JUNE 17th to 20th INCLUSIVE



join our ranks and attend the Portland meeting. The officers and executive committee are earnestly endeavoring to make this joint meeting with the American Association the most interesting and largest of the conventions in the history of the Association. The value of membership from a business standpoint is apparent to all.

"Anticipating a good representation of ladies in attendance, invitation by any member, President Brownell has appointed an associate reception committee.

"Excursion rates are being arranged from all points."

Convention Headquarters

The headquarters for the American Association of Nurserymen at the Portland convention will be the Multnomah hotel, which was opened to the public on February 8, 1912. This is a fine new hotel, fireproof, with 725 rooms, each an outside room; and it is described as the largest hotel in Portland and "the grandest in the Northwest." Printed circulars issued by the management announce 100 rooms at \$1 a day; 100 rooms at \$1.50 a day; 200 rooms with bath at \$2 a day and 100 rooms with bath at \$2.50 a day. Rates quoted by H. C. Bowers, manager, in a circular letter to the names on the Association membership roll are: Room without bath, \$1.50; for two persons, \$2.50. Room with bath, \$2.50; for two persons, \$3. Nurserymen who arrange for two in a room have an advantage in price and as all Portland hotels will be well patronized in June the management advises that such arrangement be made so far as possible.

A feature of this hotel is the second floor, which is devoted entirely to assembly halls,

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED

TRANSPORTATION

J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.
F. A. Wiggins, Toppenish, Wash.
W. V. Eberly, Niles, Calif.

LEGISLATION

F. W. Power, Orenco, Ore.
B. H. Bower, Provo, Utah.
F. H. Wilson, Fresno, Calif.
A. Eckert, Detroit, Wash.
Chas. P. Hartley, Emmett, Idaho.
D. J. Tighe, Billings, Mont.
Byron Smith, Safford, Ariz.
W. C. Ricardo, Vernon, B. C.

MEMBERSHIP

S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.
Carl E. Wright, Kimberly, Idaho.
John Vallance, Oakland, Calif.

RECEPTION

H. A. Lewis, Portland, Ore.
Chas. Howard, Hemet, Calif.
R. McComb, New Westminster, B. C.

ASSOCIATE-RECEPTION

Mrs. F. K. Spalding, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. F. H. Wilson, Fresno, Calif.
Mrs. C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash.

EXHIBITS

Leonard Coates, Morganhill, Calif.
F. K. Spalding, Portland, Ore.
J. A. Stewart, Christopher, Wash.

committee rooms, banquet rooms and space for exhibits.

Lively California Planting

San Bernardino, Cal.—Hundreds of thousands of orange, lemon and olive and deciduous fruit trees are now being planted in the Fontana, Rialto and Bloomington sections to the west and southwest of the city, the fields presenting a busy scene with large crews of workmen engaged in putting the ground into shape for planting the trees.

In the Fontana section alone there are 1000 acres being set to citrus fruits, while at Bloomington the Gibraltar Acres are being set to apricots, olives and oranges, several hundred acres being improved both for buyers and for the company. This company is also putting in one of the largest citrus beds in this part of the state at Bloomington having a capacity of 250,000 plants. Several large nurseries are also being set out in preparation for heavy planting next year.

The planting is however not confined to that section. In nearly every portion of the valley large areas of land are being prepared for planting to both citrus and deciduous fruits, the latter being in especial favor on the lowlands. Owing to the damage by the frost nursery stock supply is short, and all available trees are being snapped up quickly by those desiring to plant.



HOTEL MULTNOMAH, PORTLAND, OREGON
Headquarters of Joint Convention of American and Pacific Coast Associations of Nurserymen, June 17-20, 1913.

Limits Entry Ports For Nursery Stock

New regulations governing the entry of imported nursery stock were issued last month by the Department of Agriculture under the plant quarantine law. The regulations provide for admission of this stock at stipulated ports where the department will maintain inspectors. This is an innovation which has been recommended by the nurserymen for some time. The regulations are as follows:

"On and after July 1, 1913, entry of nursery stock will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by the original certificate and unless each container bears a copy certificate, issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is shipped, stating that the nursery stock covered by these certificates has been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction and was found, or believed to be, free from injurious plant disease and insect pests: Provided, That for stock to be shipped between October 1 and May 31 such inspection shall be adopted on or after the first of October and for stock shipped during the growing season inspection shall be made at the time of packing: Provided, further, That on and after July 1, 1913, nursery stock from countries which do not maintain official nursery stock inspection will be admitted into the United States only for experimental purposes and in limited quantities.

Special Permits Required

"For such importations a special permit will be required. Applications for such permits should be addressed, in writing, to the Federal Horticultural Board, specifying the amount and kinds of nursery stock which it is intended to import. Any such ship-

ments will be allowed to enter only through a port which the Secretary of Agriculture will designate in the permit. Such nursery stock shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee until it has been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to be free from plant diseases and insect pests; provided, however, that nursery stock which can be cleaned by disinfection or treatment may be delivered to the importer, consignee or agent for the proper care and treatment thereof upon the filing of a voluntary bond, with approved sureties, double the invoice value of the property (the amount of the bond in no case to be less than \$20 or less than \$1 per plant in case of date palms and date palm offshoots), conditioned upon the delivery thereof to the Collector of Customs forty days from the date of arrival, and provided, that the same shall not be removed from the port of entry until a written notice is given to the Collector of Customs by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the nursery stock in question has been properly treated.

"Prior to July 1, 1913, it will not be required that the original certificate of inspection accompany the invoice, but each container of imported nursery stock must bear a copy of the certificate of inspection in the form authorized by the responsible inspection official of the country of origin.

Entry Ports Limited

"Prior to July 1, 1913, nursery stock from countries which maintain no official nursery stock inspection will be admitted into the United States only through the ports of New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Honolulu and San Juan after examination by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, if found to be free from diseases and insect pests.

"Collectors of customs will be notified from time to time through the Secretary of the Treasury of the countries which maintain official nursery stock inspection.

"Entry will not be allowed unless the case, box or other container or covering is plainly and correctly marked to show the number of permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the consignee.

"Nursery stock offered for entry without compliance with these regulations will be refused admission. Nursery stock, inspected

as provided herein, which is found to be carrying dangerous insects or plant diseases may be treated or destroyed, as circumstances require.

"When a package of imported nursery stock includes any prohibited species, the entire package will be refused entry and treated or destroyed as circumstances may require.

"All charges for storage, cartage and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the owner or consignee."

Fruit Without Blemish

That poor fruit would have been impossible in Kansas had the farmers followed the methods used in the state university experimental orchard is the opinion of Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural society.

"This certainly shows what a little care given the orchard will do," declared Mr. Wellhouse after a recent visit. "The rows of Gano, Ben Davis, York Imperial, Mammoth Black Twig and Winesap were loaded with apples with scarcely a blemish to be found. Prof. Hunter and his assistants have certainly prevented any damage from codling moth, curculio, scab or blotch by thorough spraying. It is assuredly a good object lesson in orchard treatment and it would pay anyone interested in apple growing to see this orchard and talk with Prof. Hunter in regard to the manner of treatment.

"Those who are indifferent, or do not believe that spraying pays, would certainly change their opinions when they knew the history of this orchard and the fine results

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

CHAS. DETRICHE, SR.

ANGERS, - FRANCE,
Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Conifers for Nursery Planting

Information regarding stock, terms, prices, etc. may be had on application to Mr. Detriche's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, New York.

PEACH SEED

The Kind that Produces
Results

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

Pomona, N. C.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

BRYANT'S NURSERIES

PRINCETON, ILLINOIS

We Have for Fall of 1913

APPLE TREES—Fine as ever grew and in good assortment

CURRENTS—Two year heavy, mostly Wilder and Pomona

ALTHEAS and HYDRANGEAS—Both tree and bush form

CATALPA, ELM and SOFT MAPLE SEEDLINGS

Our List will tell you all about them.
Prices are low.

ARTHUR BRYANT & SON, Princeton, Illinois

FIRST TIME OFFERED

New Line of Knives, Shears, Etc. for the Nursery Trade

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS

Here at last is an opportunity to procure strictly High Grade, practical Nurserymen's Knives made by a manufacturer of international reputation. Samples will be sent to responsible parties. Prices always consistent with quality. A trial order will convince you.

If interested, write at once for prices and detailed information

C. E. BROWNE

Glen Saint Mary,

Florida

Observations On Colorado Inspection Law

E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Tex.

By aid and advice of professional entomologists and others who were interested, legislatures of many states have busied themselves by enacting stringent and sweeping inspection laws, which required nurserymen under penalty and forfeiture, to submit to frequent and costly inspections, fumigations, dippings, and sprayings of all their stock. In complying with these laws the nurseryman often suffers heavy loss by damaging stock, losing time, payment of fees, and by general derangement of business.

The nurseryman's plans, engagements, and business agreements are often queered and upset by needless officiousness of ignorant and unscrupulous inspectors.

Many state laws are all included in terms, giving inspectors and their appointees absolute power to seize, condemn, and destroy property without giving owner notice, or opportunity to be heard or to reclaim or rescue from destruction.

The state of Colorado had a law of this similitude. A Denver inspector intercepted, condemned, and burned two carloads of apple trees, without giving notice or opportunity to reclaim the trees.

Notwithstanding the terms of Colorado Inspection Law, and the certainty of pecuniary loss and great vexation, Mr. Reed determined to make an effort to vindicate right and justice. He traveled a thousand miles, entered the Federal court at Denver and filed suit for damages. Dilatory proceedings delayed the trial several years. After a long tedious trial before a Denver county jury with the attorney general and his assistants fighting for the defendant, who was aided by the Colorado state inspector and many expert witnesses, Mr. Reed won. It now seems to be uncertain if Colorado has any inspection law.

If the inspectors of other states were responsible or if they could be made responsible for their actions by bond or otherwise, there would soon be a hiatus of inspection law in other states.

With just and reasonable limitations, a national inspection law might be useful, but our present system is more hurtful than helpful. The nurserymen are more interested in growing healthy, clean, strong trees than are any other class of citizens. They do more efficient inspecting of their own trees than can be done by others. Their reputa-

tion, their trade, their success depends upon pleased customers, upon satisfaction everywhere.

The nurseryman ought to receive some recognition and fair treatment in the enforcement of law. The policy of placing the nurseryman under the power and espionage of irresponsible office holders is a travesty upon law and justice. The influence is demoralizing, oppressive and malign. It is productive of intolerance, persecution, malice and resentment.

In such trials as this in the Denver Federal court, we learn the priceless value of the Bill of Rights, wise judges, honest jurors, and courts of justice.

The defense pleaded that the trees were infected with the deadly infectious and contagious diseases of crown-gall and hairy root. The plaintiff proved by long and varied experience and demonstration, that neither crown-gall nor hairy root, on apple, was hurtful, dangerous, infectious, or contagious.

The nurserymen of the United States owe Mr. Reed an enduring vote of thanks for this gallant fight for justice and right.

Personal

Jefferson Thomas, vice-president and manager of the McFarland Publicity Service from its organization six years ago, has resigned that position and has become connected with the Eugene McGuckin Company, general advertising agents, Philadelphia. E. Fred Rowe who has been Mr. Thomas' confidential assistant for two years, succeeds him as manager of the McFarland Publicity Service.

Henry Kallen, of Kallen & Lunnemann, Boskoop, Holland, is at the American headquarters of the firm, Maltus & Ware, 14 Stone Street, New York city, where he may be addressed until June 1.

The J. van Lindley Nursery Company, Pomona, N. C., established in 1866 and incorporated in 1899, has 350 acres in nursery stock and 75,000 square feet of glass.

For the reproduction of the plant Hypericum Kalmianum which had become practically extinct in England, Kew garden is indebted to John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of the Rochester parks, N. Y., an eager and accomplished student of the North American flora. In sending seeds in March, 1911, Mr. Dunbar remarked that the plants from which they were collected "were found at Rose Hill, Ontario, Canada, on the opposite side of Lake Erie from Buffalo, growing

in great abundance on the bleak, sandy coast-line."

William C. Barry was last month elected president of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company. He is a director in other banks, a holder of large real estate interests and the surviving member of the well-known firm of Ellwanger & Barry, nurserymen; besides being president of the Western New York Horticultural Society and active in many other associations.

A. P. Boles, Columbia, Mo., is the new horticultural agent of the Frisco lines at Springfield, Mo.

John Bland, Lebanon, Mo., son of former Congressman "Silver Dick" Bland, has been appointed secretary of the State Board of Horticulture.

A. L. Wisker, who is in charge of the planting of the orchards for Messrs. Winchell and Blair on Union Hill, Grass Valley, Cal., has announced that he will conduct a nursery in connection with the place and already 10,000 young trees have been received to start the industry. It is estimated that 150,000 trees will be set out in this county during the coming year.

The new assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, has been connected with the agricultural department for many years, and is an eminent authority on plant biology. He was chief of the important bureau of plant industry for four or five years, and under his directorship the bureau increased greatly in importance.

The nursery business of Augustine & Co., Normal, Ill., which Captain Henry Augustine established in 1867, will be continued on the same plan as heretofore under the management of his son, A. M. Augustine, who has been actively identified with the business for many years.

O. L. Harmon has established a twenty-acre nursery at Fairmead, Cal., the second nursery in the growing town.

George A. Smith, government agricultural demonstration agent, has been appointed inspector of nurseries and orchards for the Beaumont, Tex., district.

KNOX NURSERIES

Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords.

H. M. Simpson & Sons

VINCENNES, IND.

FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

WHOLESALE GROWERS

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, Etc.

HIGH
GRADE



LARGE
VARIETY

Correspondence Solicited. Price List Upon Request

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.,
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Something New in Wood

TREE LABELS

Iron or Copper Wire, Printed, Painted or Plain. We furnish the standard size of printed tree labels

PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES

at the same price now paid for those printed on one side. We also have a NEW BLANK LABEL so wired that they cannot drop off. We manufacture Nursery Row Markers, Pointed Labels and Green Tapering Plant Supports.

Our Capacity is such that we Guarantee Prompt Shipments.

Write for samples and prices giving estimate of number wanted

ALLEN-BAILEY TAG CO. INC.
CALEDONIA, NEW YORK

Foreign Nurseries—"American Fruits" Series

The Nurseries of Holland—Rose Show—J. DYKHUIS, Boskoop, Holland.

ONCE more the attention of the Horticultural world will be directed to the Nursery City of Boskoop, whose name and fame has been widely spread. The great flower show of 1911 is still in the mind of every one of the 70,000 visitors from every country, and now again the Boskoop people are planning a show, that in interest will rival the preceding one.

As a nursery town, Boskoop stands unique among other nursery centers owing to the peculiar social condition of the inhabitants. Not that there is a great deal of wealth, but the extremes in riches and poverty are lacking, and the fact that almost everyone has his own small nursery places the people in an independent position.

Eight Hundred Nurseries

The Boskoop District is divided into about 800 large and small nurseries. The smaller places are run by working people who are employed by the larger concerns or help their fellowmen part of the week and devote the rest of the time to their own business. They generally start with a very small patch of ground which is worked at odd hours mornings and evenings, later they get an occasional day off and finally have their own independent business. The large employers encourage this idea. It makes the man industrious and intelligent and results in producing skilled labor.

There is another great advantage in these numerous small nurseries. The stock is grown under the personal care of the owner and not subject to the neglect of incapable and irresponsible employees. Also the quantity of the stock is better regulated as the supply is in the hands of numerous parties, who keep it on a level, with the demand. This is why Boskoop hardly ever has a surplus stock and has a constant supply.

Trained to Nursery Work

Very gratifying for the Boskoop nurseries is the fact that other places try to copy this system and adopt these methods. But they lack the favorable soil, the well-regulated system of pumping away surplus water; and last but not least, they lack a population, which for more than three centuries has been trained to nursery work.

Boskoop is divided as already stated in about 800 large and small nurseries. The larger owners are generally the traders, the smaller ones the growers who supply the dealers their stock and have no trade of their own.

The expansion of Boskoop is largely due to the increasing number of small nurseries of which several are added each year. The rich meadows around Boskoop serve well for that purpose and give an ideal soil for Roses for the first two years. Roses root more deeply than Conifers, Azalea, and Rhododendrons and thus change the structure of the ground into a fine condition for other cultures.

Chiefly in Nurserymen's Hands

Hence the growing of roses is chiefly in the hands of the smaller nurserymen, and there is a great deal of truth in the saying—"The Roses made Boskoop great," an area of 400 acres are in cultivation at present. For stocks, Rosa Rugosa is chiefly used, while thousands are grown on their own roots. Roses worked on this Rugosa stocks have proved to be very adaptable to forcing

and excell those grown on Canina and Manetti. That this is now fully recognized is proved by the fact that large forcers of Roses have placed extensive advance orders in Boskoop for Roses budded on Rugosa.

It was a good idea of the "Tree and Plant Exchange," a society of the smaller nurserymen in Boskoop can produce in Roses. The success of the 1911 exhibition encouraged them and they resolved to have an extensive exhibit of Roses in the second part of July, 1913.

Features of the Rose Show

The Rose show will be held on the Boskoop Athletic ground which covers an area of 22,500 square feet. The front and side will be bordered by a large Pergola made of 9000 climbing and Polyantha Roses. The side is pinkish, the front in crimson shades, all artistically arranged. In the rear will be erected a large tent for cut roses and novelties in pots. Its facade will also be beautifully decorated and will harmonize with the show in front. This tent will measure 9000 square feet, and will be able to contain, besides the novelties, 2000 vases. The cut roses will be renewed several times in order to keep the show fresh and interesting to the last.

Although it was intended to hold the show in the open air, it was decided on account of the uncertainty of the weather to have the entire exhibitions covered with boards and white linen. This, no doubt will be a great advantage, as the screen will subdue the hot rays of the sun and protect from wind and rain. It will, moreover, make the colors of the roses more lasting.

In Holland Style

The show will be laid in Holland style with a large vase made of trailing Dorothy Perkins as a center piece and this vase will be filled every morning with fresh Rayon d'or. Outside of the Pergola, the show will consist of 30,000 rose bushes, including 4000 treeroses, in all the best new and old varieties laid out in massive groups, of which one group of 1,000 Jonkh J. L. Mock and one group of 1000 Rayon d'or certainly will not fail to make a grand effect.

The catalogue lists 392 numbers and nearly all of them are subscribed for four or five times, so that in all every number will be represented three times on an average.

A number of leading European and American houses have promises to exhibit their novelties and the American growers of Roses will be given a splendid opportunity to show their favorite new varieties.

Another interesting feature will be an up-to-date restaurant overlooking the entire show.

One of the reasons why this exhibition will be held has already been set forth, but there are many more, as this show will be an education as well for the Boskoop growers as for the consumer.

Caution to Forcers

All the roses, except the novelties are grown in pots. The stocks being potted in the spring of 1912 and budded in July or August. Roses grown this way will make regular pot-balls with numerous fibrous roots. This is very important, and I want to call attention to the fact that forcers

should never prune roses worked on Rugosa in the roots. Failure in forcing will be the result.

The exhibition will also show the various purposes for which Boskoop Roses can be used. Not only as a pot rose or garden rose, but also for ornamental decorations. They will be shown, grown in the shape of umbrellas, vases, globes, pillars, and pyramids. Long stems budded from the ground to the top with about a foot space between will give pillars of unusual beauty. It will also show the usefulness of the Rugosa stocks for treeroses, with clean, straight, strong stems, and symmetrical heads.

Nurserymen and Florists Welcomed

Taking it all in all, this exhibition will be an education for every one and cannot fail to make a splendid effect.

The 1911 exhibition has drawn an unexpected amount of attention, and it is hoped that this one held at the best time of the year, supported by numerous other exhibitions in Holland and profiting by the opening of the Peace-Palace will receive a large number of visitors from everywhere and especially from the U. S. A. and Canada.

Nurserymen and florists: Boskoop will welcome you in July. Your presence will be greatly appreciated.

Parcel Post Stamps Too Large

Editor American Fruits:

We wish to call your attention to the new parcel post stamp in the way it effects nurserymen shipping small plants by mail. The objection is mainly to the size. It takes too much room on the tags and also requires much more time to do the stamping where there is much to be done, than the regular sized stamps we formerly used. The new ones come in sheets of 45 stamps to the sheet while the regular stamps are 100 to the sheet.

We have written the Postmaster General concerning this and received a reply stating that "a special stamp was required by law, but that our suggestion regarding the size would be considered."

We are convinced that a change in the size of the stamps would be a great help in the rush season to many firms.

Can you not help some way in this matter, either by publicity through your paper or writing to the Post Office Department in behalf of shippers.

We have written the larger firms, department stores, and the American Retail Nurserymen's Association asking them to take the matter up.

L. J. BRYANT & SON.

Newark, N. Y.

Writing from England under date of March 1, Leonard Coates, Morganhill, Cal., says: "Kent is the orchard and garden county of England, and some of the growers are quite up-to-date. I was at a place the other day where the lime-sulphur spray was pumped up into pipes laid all through the orchard—some 50 acres—with hydrants at frequent intervals, so that the spraying could be done quickly at any time. I find also that this county produces approximately 10,000 tons of cob nuts (large filberts), grown mostly between the fruit trees. There is much of interest here, and many things to learn."

Season's Conditions in English Orchards

At the end of January and throughout the first of February grave apprehensions were felt by fruit growers as to the fruit crops of the season, in consequence of the premature development of the trees and bushes. The leaf-buds of gooseberries and red currants were bursting in sheltered spots as early as February 7, and the fruit buds of pears, plums, and cherries were much swollen on January 28. Isolated cases of pears being in blossom in the last week of January were reported. At the same time quince trees were quite green with foliage, and the almond was in full blossom. These stages of vegetation were much in advance of any record in memoranda kept in the same place in the south of England for 13 previous years.

Fortunately many slight frosts occurred in the second half of February, and there was some rough and cold weather in March, said the London Times last month. These influences checked the advance of vegetation, and, although it is still dangerously forward, it is not nearly as much ahead of the normal stage as it threatened to be a month ago. Gooseberries and red currants have been as forward as they are at present in several previous seasons, and occasionally more so. In 1903, 1905, and 1912 gooseberries were in full blossom on March 31, and they are barely so at the present time. Red currants have usually been a few days behind gooseberries, but are abreast with them this year. Black currants have never threatened to be abnormally forward, and are less advanced in leafage than they were a year ago. The extensive plantations of Damascene plums at Evesham were white with blossom on March 15, and Black Diamond plums were in full bloom in the south of England on the same date. In the same orchards, however, such early bloomers as Monarch and Rivers's Early Prolific were hardly in full blossom by the end of last week, and in 1903 and 1906 they were in full blossom on March 31, while Monarch was in that stage on March 24 in 1912. The normal period in the same orchards is the third week of April, and therefore the blossoming of plums is dangerously forward. Still it is not beyond precedent, as it was expected to be.

Early pears are usually about abreast with plums in blossoming. This season they are a little behind the stone fruit. Cherries are forward, but are not yet in full beauty of flowering, as they were last year on April 2. A few blossom buds on the earliest apples had expanded on March 22. In the 13 preceding seasons during which notes have been taken in the same place the earliest date recorded for full blossoming of early varieties was April 15, in 1903, which was a very forward season. Last year this stage was reached on April 22. The usual time for apples to be commonly in bloom in the south is the first week of May; but it has often been the fourth week of April, and can hardly be earlier this season, as most varieties are showing blossom buds only in embryo form.

Nursery Stock Watched

San Bernardino, Cal.—S. A. Pease, county horticultural commissioner has been resisting the persistent attempts on the part

of the northern nurserymen to ship their stock into San Bernardino county despite the strict quarantine laws which were adopted by the county supervisors. A considerable part of the northern stock is infected with pests and the commissioner has turned it back at the county border. He has addressed a circular letter to many of the shippers explaining the quarantine laws of the county.

The commissioner has declared quarantine against all grape vines from north of Tehachapi owing to the prevalence of phylloxera. Mr. Pease has received a letter from George C. Husmann of the department of agriculture, who is pomologist in charge of the viticultural investigations in which he says: "Would state that my personal opinion is that rooted vines should never be taken from a phylloxerated district into one where the phylloxera has not been definitely located. Any treatment severe enough to kill the phylloxera on the roots of vines would be apt to be fatal to the vines themselves."

Many vines are being taken out at Fresno. Mr. Pease states there are more than 16,000 acres in vineyards in San Bernardino county and according to a late government report there is no phylloxera in the south and it is not desired to reset with resistant stock.

LITERATURE

In simple yet convenient and interesting style, Kallen & Lunnemann, Boskoop, Holland, present staples and the season's novelties in field-grown roses, herbaceous and tree-peonies and plants for florists, each of these three subjects being treated in a 3½ x 6 inch booklet. Among the new roses we note the British Queen a type of flower between White Cochet and Druschki, with tea-rose form and refinement, blooming freely with extra branching habit. An American rose grower thinks White Killarney will have a short life and that its place will be taken by Mrs. Herbert Stevens or British Queen, white roses seen in Ireland last summer and regarded as better than Druschki and superior to Kaiserin. Kallen & Lunnemann have some 8000 plants of British Queen. When it is realized that this company can furnish 80,000 field-grown rose plants it will be seen that the booklet has special interest as a catalogue of roses. On the subject of peonies the firm says: "The rarest varieties are described and offered for sale, and we guarantee them to be absolutely true, to the description of our catalogue, which can be compared with the description given by the American Peony Society of the varieties on their testing grounds at Ithaca, N. Y."

Felix & Dykhuis, Boskoop, Holland, wholesale trade-list 1913-14, "The Paeonia," "How to Force Rhododendrons," "How to Force Lilacs."

Recent publications: Elm City Nursery Co., retail catalogue; Sackett Bros., Lebanon Springs, N. Y., wholesale catalogue; Burbank Seed Book, 1913; Wholesale trade list of the Holland Plant Co., Boskoop, Holland; descriptive catalogue W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va.

The Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa., makes this straightforward simple announcement to the retail trade: "This is the season of the year for putting out trees and shrubbery. It comes and goes without waiting for any one's convenience; so if planting is to be done, it should be done now. This Nursery, so completely stocked with Hardy Trees and Plants for every place and pur-

pose, has something to make your lawn more attractive. The well-formed, hardy, vigorous nature of the plants offered not only makes them look well but transplant well. Splendid shipping facilities and improved packing methods make it safe and practical to ship our product long distances. Wherever located, get our prices and consult us now while planting season is here."

No organization of fruit growers in the East has had more to do with the development of fruit-growing than has the Western New York Horticultural Society whose annual meetings for sixty years have been held in Rochester, N. Y. The programmes of these meetings are of exceptional interest and value and the proceedings of the last meeting just issued in excellent form by the secretary, John Hall, are justly prized by the members and by all who are fortunate to obtain them. A pleasing feature of the book is the secretary's use of small half-tone portrait engravings of the authors of papers presented and the prominent speakers. The report is indexed so that any topic discussed may be readily found. A copy may be had for one dollar which is the membership fee in the society.

The first issue of the Texas Horticulturist, the official organ of the Texas State Horticultural Society, has made its appearance, emanating from the A. and M. College. At the last meeting of the state society it was agreed that the organization should publish a monthly magazine of the profession. G. H. Blackmon, assistant professor of horticulture at the A. and M. College, was made editor and manager. The first issue contains a number of well-written articles on subjects of vital importance to horticulturists, many of these articles being written by A. and M. men.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan., is much pleased by the excellent qualities shown by his new variety, the Douglas pear, a seedling of Kieffer crossed with Duchesse d'Angouleme. It is rich and sweet, with tender melting flesh and in Kansas ripens late, coming in after peaches are gone.

UNSOLICITED EXPRESSIONS CALIFORNIA

"I have not forgotten my many good old friends in the nursery business, and every item of news of their doings, successes, etc., is of interest."

"Through the columns of 'American Fruits' I am able to keep in touch with them better than in any other way."

Emery Albertson, Whittier, Cal.

Former Prest. Amer. Assn. Nurserymen.

ARKANSAS

"It is well worth the price, and we do not see how any nurseryman can get along without 'American Fruits.'"

Parker Bros. Nursery Co.,
Fayetteville, Ark.

TEXAS

"We appreciate very much the splendid work you are doing for the nursery interests of the country."

"You are getting out a magnificent trade journal, and while we are generally too busy to tell the other fellow he is making good, now that we are at it we feel like saying this to you."

J. R. Mayhew, President

Waxahachie Nursery Company,
Waxahachie, Texas.

IOWA

"Enclosed find our check for \$1.50 in payment for 'American Fruits' the coming year. We feel we need a commercial paper coming to our office and we know nothing better than yours."

M. J. Wragg, Manager
Wragg Nursery Company,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

Special Reports to "American Fruits"

Scuppernong Grape Nursery—R. C. Cool, formerly of Wilmington, has acquired the Bradley Scuppernong vineyard, near Southern Pines, N. C. He will conduct a nursery for supplying cuttings to growers. A grape cultivating area of 10,000 acres is contemplated.

Seedless Apple—Notable among the features of the recent meeting of the South-eastern Iowa Horticultural society, was the seedless apple produced and exhibited by George Eden, of Lone Tree. The fruit was perfect in shape and possessed an agreeable taste. Some of the fruit bears a small seed pod at the blossom end, similar to the naval orange, but other specimens are without even a trace of the seed. The centers of all the specimens are as solid as the remainder of the apple.

Opposite Views on Nursery Stock—At the National Apple Show in Spokane, Professor Trumble, speaking from the experience of supervising hundreds of thousands of trees, advocated the planting of two-year-old trees. C. J. Lewis, a large grower of Oregon, was in entire disagreement, saying his experience was that two-year-old trees grown in nurseries were deformed, and that much better results were to be obtained from one-year "whips." He was proud of his orchards raised from one-year trees, and would be ashamed to show his orchards raised from two-year trees, he said.

Increased Planting at Riverside—The acreage of apple, cherry and plum orchards near Riverside, Cal., has multiplied in the last three years, according to the annual report of County Commissioner R. P. Cundiff. The number of apple trees in bearing is 11,605. Those not yet reached the bearing age number 114,360. The greatest increase in planting has been in the Beaumont-Banning district. Cherries are found to thrive at Beaumont, and plums at Banning and Elsinore. Pears have been planted extensively at Hemet, Elsinore and Murrieta. A new grape area has been set out at Coachella. There are now 275 avocado trees planted. There are 8681 imported date trees and 127,000 seedlings. Walnuts and apricots also show large increases.

State Nursery Urged—A state nursery to grow forest stock—pine, spruce, larch, elm, cottonwood and kindred seedlings, to be used by farmers in bringing up woodlots and starting small plantations, has been suggested to members of the state forestry board, according to The North Woods, the publication of the State Forestry association. The fruit grower can go to the nurseries and buy young fruit trees and berry bushes, it is argued, but there is no place where the trees found in the big woods, and which are almost invaluable for shelter belts can be purchased in quantity. There are provinces in Canada now where such nurseries have been established, and such Eastern States as New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, have tried them with success.

What One Hillside Did—The Simons Orchard Company of Gallia county, Ohio, produced 3500 barrels of apples last year from a young orchard growing on hill land that is selling unplanted at \$60 per acre. The varieties grown are Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, Yellow Transparent, Jonathan and Baldwin. Over \$200 was realized from plums grown as fillers between the apple trees. The apples are graded and packed in boxes and barrels, labeled with the name of the variety, the growers' name and their guarantee, with the motto "Same All Through—U C Top, U C All." Particular attention is given to the marketing. T. A. Simmons, who has charge of this part of the business, says, "The selling end is fully one-half of the business of fruit growing."

Orchard Heaters in Delaware—Hundreds of persons from Milford and vicinity visited the Chandler peach orchards, near Milton last month to see the 7,000 lighters that he has in his large orchards to keep the fruit trees safe from the killing effects of the frost.

Raise Nursery Quarantine—The Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture has relaxed its plant quarantine regulations so that nursery stock which can be cleaned by disinfection will not be destroyed, but will be delivered to the importer for treatment. If then passed by an inspector of the department it will be admitted to this country. Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department on April 1 announced the decision to the customs service.

In the Champlain Valley—The care and attention which farmers and fruit growers in Clinton county, N. Y., have within the past few years been giving their orchards is evidenced by this year's record breaking yield of apples, a conservative estimate of the crop in the county, made by persons in a position to furnish a reliable estimate being not less than 60,000 barrels, the greater part of which will be harvested in Peru, Morrisville, Beekmantown and Crary. Fully seventy per cent. of this crop is of the well known Snow and McIntosh Red varieties, two of the best apples grown in the Champlain valley.

Thousand Dollar Cup for Rose—A thousand-dollar cup for the most beautiful rose exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 will be one of the prizes offered by the Department of Agriculture, according to a statement just issued by G. A. Dennison, representing the department. Dennison points out that the Department of Horticulture will have a larger place at the San Francisco Exposition than it has ever had before at previous World's Fairs. "The horticultural gardens for nursery stock will occupy a large area, from twenty-five to fifty acres being available, as necessary, for competitive exhibits.

\$342,000 Citrus Experiment Station—To establish in Southern California an agricultural experimental station that shall be the best of its kind in the country is the purpose of the state university, as outlined tonight at a joint meeting of the senate finance and the assembly ways and means committees. For this important work the legislature has been asked to appropriate \$342,000. With this sum it is proposed to secure a tract of not less than 200 acres, costing not to exceed \$60,000. For the laboratory building and equipment \$100,000 is asked and \$25,000 for residence, barns, etc. From the general agricultural appropriation \$157,000 is requested for the maintenance of the institution for a period of two years.

Distributed Trees to Members—Fruit trees to the number of 85,000 were distributed to the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Rowan County, Ky., this spring. There are 518 members of the association and 1,652 acres will be planted in fruit. Seventy-five thousand trees were distributed among members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Hardin County. The Hardin county association is composed of 360 members, who will plant 1,500 acres in orchards.

Big Fruit County—San Bernardino county, Cal., has a total of 72,400 acres of citrus and deciduous trees. Horticultural Commissioner Pease's figures show 42,474 acres in citrus fruit and 29,926 in deciduous trees. These figures are made up as follows: Bearing acreage—Oranges, 30,322; lemons, 2459; grapefruit, 167; olives, 637; peaches, 4865; apricots, 1495; pears, 172; apples, 1829; grapes, 14,320; walnuts, 697; cherries, 66.

Olive Nursery Planned—The establishment of an olive nursery, with a capacity of two or three million plants is among the improvements planned for San Diego, Cal., by the Gibraltar Investment & Home Building company which, according to Isaiah Martin, the president, is planning to conduct the local branch office on an extensive basis.

Large Cherry Orchard—What will probably be the largest cherry orchard in America is now being planned in Northport, Mich. The orchard will be located on orchard land a short distance to the north of the village and will contain 160 acres. Every acre will be covered with 100 Montmorency trees. The first block of trees covering 80 acres is to be set in the spring and the second block covering the second 80 in the spring of 1914.

Apples in Virginia—The shipment of 55,000 barrels of apples from a single station in Warren county indicates the growing importance of the fruit industry in Virginia, an industry that promises to rival, if not exceed the enormous trucking interests of the Tidewater section. The oft-repeated statement that a single county on the Eastern Shore shipped in a season one million barrels of sweet potatoes over one railroad sounds stupendous, but when it is known, according to the fruit growers' report, that 54,834 barrels of apples were shipped from the railroad station at Front Royal, in Warren county, for the season of 1912, and that many of them brought from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel, the possibilities of apple raising in Virginia may be realized.

Heavy Planting at Chico—That Chico, Cal., is experiencing the greatest orchard boom in its history is shown by figures kept by Deputy Horticultural Commissioner T. F. Stiles on the receipt of trees in Chico and Durham during the present season. Figures show that during the season 250,370 almond and other fruit trees, vines and ornamental shrubs have been received. One hundred three thousand three hundred and seventy plants were received and inspected by Stiles during February. That Chico is planting the greater acreage to orchards is shown by a comparison of the receipts of trees in Chico and the receipts for the entire county as shown by the last reports of County Horticultural Commissioner Earle Mills and Stiles.

Date Farm of 17,500 Trees—There are thirty-one vineyards in the Coachella valley, Cal. They total an acreage of 206 acres. These vineyards are mostly small and extremely well cared for. These figures were collected by the deputy horticultural commissioner of the county. The largest individual date farm is on the Fisher ranch. They have seventy acres in dates. Thirty acres are two years old and forty acres are one year old. There are approximately 17,500 trees in this orchard. J. H. Northrop of Indio comes next in number. He has 13,045 date trees growing. The early apricot trees number 1263. They have produced remarkable results so far. Not a great many have come into bearing.

North Carolina Orchards—A combination of fruit growers and business men is at work on a proposition, which when perfected will mean much to the industrial and horticultural development of Western North Carolina which would permit of unlimited expansion. This is to secure a large tract of land, preferably in the so-called thermal belt, to cut it up into tracts of five, ten, 15 and 25 acres, to plant them in apples and sell them to southern people; that is, people in that part of the south where apples do not grow. The orchards will not be planted until they are sold and the owner has chosen the varieties of fruit which he prefers. One of the men interested is a nurseryman.

Season's Conditions in English Orchards

At the end of January and throughout the first of February grave apprehensions were felt by fruit growers as to the fruit crops of the season, in consequence of the premature development of the trees and bushes. The leaf-buds of gooseberries and red currants were bursting in sheltered spots as early as February 7, and the fruit buds of pears, plums, and cherries were much swollen on January 28. Isolated cases of pears being in blossom in the last week of January were reported. At the same time quince trees were quite green with foliage, and the almond was in full blossom. These stages of vegetation were much in advance of any record in memoranda kept in the same place in the south of England for 13 previous years.

Fortunately many slight frosts occurred in the second half of February, and there was some rough and cold weather in March, said the London Times last month. These influences checked the advance of vegetation, and, although it is still dangerously forward, it is not nearly as much ahead of the normal stage as it threatened to be a month ago. Gooseberries and red currants have been as forward as they are at present in several previous seasons, and occasionally more so. In 1903, 1905, and 1912 gooseberries were in full blossom on March 31, and they are barely so at the present time. Red currants have usually been a few days behind gooseberries, but are abreast with them this year. Black currants have never threatened to be abnormally forward, and are less advanced in leafage than they were a year ago. The extensive plantations of Damascene plums at Evesham were white with blossom on March 15, and Black Diamond plums were in full bloom in the south of England on the same date. In the same orchards, however, such early bloomers as Monarch and Rivers's Early Prolific were hardly in full blossom by the end of last week, and in 1903 and 1906 they were in full blossom on March 31, while Monarch was in that stage on March 24 in 1912. The normal period in the same orchards is the third week of April, and therefore the blossoming of plums is dangerously forward. Still it is not beyond precedent, as it was expected to be.

Early pears are usually about abreast with plums in blossoming. This season they are a little behind the stone fruit. Cherries are forward, but are not yet in full beauty of flowering, as they were last year on April 2. A few blossom buds on the earliest apples had expanded on March 22. In the 13 preceding seasons during which notes have been taken in the same place the earliest date recorded for full blossoming of early varieties was April 15, in 1903, which was a very forward season. Last year this stage was reached on April 22. The usual time for apples to be commonly in bloom in the south is the first week of May; but it has often been the fourth week of April, and can hardly be earlier this season, as most varieties are showing blossom buds only in embryo form.

Nursery Stock Watched

San Bernardino, Cal.—S. A. Pease, county horticultural commissioner has been resisting the persistent attempts on the part

of the northern nurserymen to ship their stock into San Bernardino county despite the strict quarantine laws which were adopted by the county supervisors. A considerable part of the northern stock is infected with pests and the commissioner has turned it back at the county border. He has addressed a circular letter to many of the shippers explaining the quarantine laws of the county.

The commissioner has declared quarantine against all grape vines from north of Tehachapi owing to the prevalence of phylloxera. Mr. Pease has received a letter from George C. Hushman of the department of agriculture, who is pomologist in charge of the viticultural investigations in which he says: "Would state that my personal opinion is that rooted vines should never be taken from a phylloxerated district into one where the phylloxera has not been definitely located. Any treatment severe enough to kill the phylloxera on the roots of vines would be apt to be fatal to the vines themselves."

Many vines are being taken out at Fresno. Mr. Pease states there are more than 16,000 acres in vineyards in San Bernardino county and according to a late government report there is no phylloxera in the south and it is not desired to reset with resistant stock.

LITERATURE

In simple yet convenient and interesting style, Kallen & Lunnemann, Boskoop, Holland, present staples and the season's novelties in field-grown roses, herbaceous and tree-peonies and plants for florists, each of these three subjects being treated in a 3½ x 6 inch booklet. Among the new roses we note the British Queen a type of flower between White Cochet and Druschki, with tea-rose form and refinement, blooming freely with extra branching habit. An American rose grower thinks White Killarney will have a short life and that its place will be taken by Mrs. Herbert Stevens or British Queen, white roses seen in Ireland last summer and regarded as better than Druschki and superior to Kaiserin. Kallen & Lunnemann have some 8000 plants of British Queen. When it is realized that this company can furnish 80,000 field-grown rose plants it will be seen that the booklet has special interest as a catalogue of roses. On the subject of peonies the firm says: "The rarest varieties are described and offered for sale, and we guarantee them to be absolutely true, to the description of our catalogue, which can be compared with the description given by the American Peony Society of the varieties on their testing grounds at Ithaca, N. Y."

Felix & Dykhuis, Boskoop, Holland, wholesale trade-list 1913-14, "The Paeonia," "How to Force Rhododendrons," "How to Force Lilacs."

Recent publications: Elm City Nursery Co., retail catalogue; Sackett Bros., Lebanon Springs, N. Y., wholesale catalogue; Burbank Seed Book, 1913; Wholesale trade list of the Holland Plant Co., Boskoop, Holland; descriptive catalogue W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va.

The Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa., makes this straightforward simple announcement to the retail trade: "This is the season of the year for putting out trees and shrubbery. It comes and goes without waiting for any one's convenience; so if planting is to be done, it should be done now. This Nursery, so completely stocked with Hardy Trees and Plants for every place and pur-

pose, has something to make your lawn more attractive. The well-formed, hardy, vigorous nature of the plants offered not only makes them look well but transplant well. Splendid shipping facilities and improved packing methods make it safe and practical to ship our product long distances. Wherever located, get our prices and consult us now while planting season is here."

No organization of fruit growers in the East has had more to do with the development of fruit-growing than has the Western New York Horticultural Society whose annual meetings for sixty years have been held in Rochester, N. Y. The programmes of these meetings are of exceptional interest and value and the proceedings of the last meeting just issued in excellent form by the secretary, John Hall, are justly prized by the members and by all who are fortunate to obtain them. A pleasing feature of the book is the secretary's use of small half-tone portrait engravings of the authors of papers presented and the prominent speakers. The report is indexed so that any topic discussed may be readily found. A copy may be had for one dollar which is the membership fee in the society.

The first issue of the Texas Horticulturist, the official organ of the Texas State Horticultural Society, has made its appearance, emanating from the A. and M. College. At the last meeting of the state society it was agreed that the organization should publish a monthly magazine of the profession. G. H. Blackmon, assistant professor of horticulture at the A. and M. College, was made editor and manager. The first issue contains a number of well-written articles on subjects of vital importance to horticulturists, many of these articles being written by A. and M. men.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan., is much pleased by the excellent qualities shown by his new variety, the Douglas pear, a seedling of Kieffer crossed with Duchesse d'Angouleme. It is rich and sweet, with tender melting flesh and in Kansas ripens late, coming in after peaches are gone.

UNSOLICITED EXPRESSIONS CALIFORNIA

"I have not forgotten my many good old friends in the nursery business, and every item of news of their doings, successes, etc., is of interest.

"Through the columns of 'American Fruits' I am able to keep in touch with them better than in any other way."

Emery Albertson, Whittier, Cal.
Former Pres. Amer. Assn. Nurserymen.

ARKANSAS

"It is well worth the price, and we do not see how any nurseryman can get along without 'American Fruits.'"

Parker Bros. Nursery Co.,
Fayetteville, Ark.

TEXAS

"We appreciate very much the splendid work you are doing for the nursery interests of the country.

"You are getting out a magnificent trade journal, and while we are generally too busy to tell the other fellow he is making good, now that we are at it we feel like saying this to you."

J. R. Mayhew, President
Waxahachie Nursery Company,
Waxahachie, Texas.

IOWA

"Enclosed find our check for \$1.50 in payment for 'American Fruits' the coming year. We feel we need a commercial paper coming to our office and we know nothing better than yours."

M. J. Wragg, Manager
Wragg Nursery Company,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

Special Reports to "American Fruits"

Scuppernong Grape Nursery—R. C. Cool, formerly of Wilmington, has acquired the Bradley Scuppernong vineyard, near Southern Pines, N. C. He will conduct a nursery for supplying cuttings to growers. A grape cultivating area of 10,000 acres is contemplated.

Seedless Apple—Notable among the features of the recent meeting of the South-eastern Iowa Horticultural society, was the seedless apple produced and exhibited by George Eden, of Lone Tree. The fruit was perfect in shape and possessed an agreeable taste. Some of the fruit bears a small seed pod at the blossom end, similar to the naval orange, but other specimens are without even a trace of the seed. The centers of all the specimens are as solid as the remainder of the apple.

Opposite Views on Nursery Stock—At the National Apple Show in Spokane, Professor Trumble, speaking from the experience of supervising hundreds of thousands of trees, advocated the planting of two-year-old trees. C. J. Lewis, a large grower of Oregon, was in entire disagreement, saying his experience was that two-year-old trees grown in nurseries were deformed, and that much better results were to be obtained from one-year "whips." He was proud of his orchards raised from one-year trees, and would be ashamed to show his orchards raised from two-year trees, he said.

Increased Planting at Riverside—The acreage of apple, cherry and plum orchards near Riverside, Cal., has multiplied in the last three years, according to the annual report of County Commissioner R. P. Cundiff. The number of apple trees in bearing is 11,605. Those not yet reached the bearing age number 114,360. The greatest increase in planting has been in the Beaumont-Banning district. Cherries are found to thrive at Beaumont, and plums at Banning and Elsinore. Pears have been planted extensively at Hemet, Elsinore and Murietta. A new grape area has been set out at Coachella. There are now 275 avocado trees planted. There are 8681 imported date trees and 127,000 seedlings. Walnuts and apricots also show large increases.

State Nursery Urged—A state nursery to grow forest stock—pine, spruce, larch, elm, cottonwood and kindred seedlings, to be used by farmers in bringing up woodlots and starting small plantations, has been suggested to members of the state forestry board, according to The North Woods, the publication of the State Forestry association. The fruit grower can go to the nurseries and buy young fruit trees and berry bushes, it is argued, but there is no place where the trees found in the big woods, and which are almost invaluable for shelter belts can be purchased in quantity. There are provinces in Canada now where such nurseries have been established, and such Eastern States as New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, have tried them with success.

What One Hillside Did—The Simons Orchard Company of Gallia county, Ohio, produced 3500 barrels of apples last year from a young orchard growing on hill land that is selling unplanted at \$60 per acre. The varieties grown are Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, Yellow Transparent, Jonathan and Baldwin. Over \$200 was realized from plums grown as fillers between the apple trees. The apples are graded and packed in boxes and barrels, labeled with the name of the variety, the growers' name and their guarantee, with the motto "Same All Through—U C Top, U C All." Particular attention is given to the marketing. T. A. Simmons, who has charge of this part of the business, says, "The selling end is fully one-half of the business of fruit growing."

Orchard Heaters in Delaware—Hundreds of persons from Milford and vicinity visited the Chandler peach orchards, near Milton last month to see the 7,000 lighters that he has in his large orchards to keep the fruit trees safe from the killing effects of the frost.

Raise Nursery Quarantine—The Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture has relaxed its plant quarantine regulations so that nursery stock which can be cleaned by disinfection will not be destroyed, but will be delivered to the importer for treatment. If then passed by an inspector of the department it will be admitted to this country. Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department on April 1 announced the decision to the customs service.

In the Champlain Valley—The care and attention which farmers and fruit growers in Clinton county, N. Y., have within the past few years been giving their orchards is evidenced by this year's record breaking yield of apples, a conservative estimate of the crop in the county, made by persons in a position to furnish a reliable estimate being not less than 60,000 barrels, the greater part of which will be harvested in Peru, Morrisonville, Beekmantown and Crary. Fully seventy per cent. of this crop is of the well known Snow and McIntosh Red varieties, two of the best apples grown in the Champlain valley.

Thousand Dollar Cup for Rose—A thousand-dollar cup for the most beautiful rose exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 will be one of the prizes offered by the Department of Agriculture, according to a statement just issued by G. A. Dennison, representing the department. Dennison points out that the Department of Horticulture will have a larger place at the San Francisco Exposition than it has ever had before at previous World's Fairs. "The horticultural gardens for nursery stock will occupy a large area, from twenty-five to fifty acres being available, as necessary, for competitive exhibits."

\$342,000 Citrus Experiment Station—To establish in Southern California an agricultural experimental station that shall be the best of its kind in the country is the purpose of the state university, as outlined tonight at a joint meeting of the senate finance and the assembly ways and means committees. For this important work the legislature has been asked to appropriate \$342,000. With this sum it is proposed to secure a tract of not less than 200 acres, costing not to exceed \$60,000. For the laboratory building and equipment \$100,000 is asked and \$25,000 for residence, barns, etc. From the general agricultural appropriation \$157,000 is requested for the maintenance of the institution for a period of two years.

Distributed Trees to Members—Fruit trees to the number of 85,000 were distributed to the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Rowan County, Ky., this spring. There are 518 members of the association and 1,652 acres will be planted in fruit. Seventy-five thousand trees were distributed among members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Hardin County. The Hardin county association is composed of 360 members, who will plant 1,500 acres in orchards.

Big Fruit County—San Bernardino county, Cal., has a total of 72,400 acres of citrus and deciduous trees. Horticultural Commissioner Pease's figures show 42,474 acres in citrus fruit and 29,926 in deciduous trees. These figures are made up as follows: Bearing acreage—Oranges, 30,332; lemons, 2459; grapefruit, 167; olives, 637; peaches, 4865; apricots, 1495; pears, 172; apples, 1829; grapes, 14,320; walnuts, 697; cherries, 66.

Olive Nursery Planned—The establishment of an olive nursery, with a capacity of two or three million plants is among the improvements planned for San Diego, Cal., by the Gibraltar Investment & Home Building company which, according to Isaiah Martin, the president, is planning to conduct the local branch office on an extensive basis.

Large Cherry Orchard—What will probably be the largest cherry orchard in America is now being planned in Northport, Mich. The orchard will be located on orchard land a short distance to the north of the village and will contain 160 acres. Every acre will be covered with 100 Montmorency trees. The first block of trees covering 80 acres is to be set in the spring and the second block covering the second 80 in the spring of 1914.

Apples in Virginia—The shipment of 55,000 barrels of apples from a single station in Warren county indicates the growing importance of the fruit industry in Virginia, an industry that promises to rival, if not exceed the enormous trucking interests of the Tidewater section. The oft-repeated statement that a single county on the Eastern Shore shipped in a season one million barrels of sweet potatoes over one railroad sounds stupendous, but when it is known, according to the fruit growers' report, that 54,834 barrels of apples were shipped from the railroad station at Front Royal, in Warren county, for the season of 1912, and that many of them brought from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel, the possibilities of apple raising in Virginia may be realized.

Heavy Planting at Chico—That Chico, Cal., is experiencing the greatest orchard boom in its history is shown by figures kept by Deputy Horticultural Commissioner T. F. Stiles on the receipt of trees in Chico and Durham during the present season. Figures show that during the season 250,370 almond and other fruit trees, vines and ornamental shrubs have been received. One hundred three thousand three hundred and seventy plants were received and inspected by Stiles during February. That Chico is planting the greater acreage to orchards is shown by a comparison of the receipts of trees in Chico and the receipts for the entire county as shown by the last reports of County Horticultural Commissioner Earle Mills and Stiles.

Date Farm of 17,500 Trees—There are thirty-one vineyards in the Coachella valley, Cal. They total an acreage of 206 acres. These vineyards are mostly small and extremely well cared for. These figures were collected by the deputy horticultural commissioner of the county. The largest individual date farm is on the Fisher ranch. They have seventy acres in dates. Thirty acres are two years old and forty acres are one year old. There are approximately 17,500 trees in this orchard. J. H. Northrop of Indio comes next in number. He has 13,045 date trees growing. The early apricot trees number 1263. They have produced remarkable results so far. Not a great many have come into bearing.

North Carolina Orchards—A combination of fruit growers and business men is at work on a proposition, which when perfected will mean much to the industrial and horticultural development of Western North Carolina which would permit of unlimited expansion. This is to secure a large tract of land, preferably in the so-called thermal belt, to cut it up into tracts of five, ten, 15 and 25 acres, to plant them in apples and sell them to southern people; that is, people in that part of the south where apples do not grow. The orchards will not be planted until they are sold and the owner has chosen the varieties of fruit which he prefers. One of the men interested is a nurseryman.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

Improving Country Estates

Addressing the Massachusetts Horticultural Society recently Henry Wild, Greenwich, Conn., said:

"Now that the owners of country estates can reach the city so much more quickly there is a decided tendency to make their estates as attractive as possible. Hundreds of men are employed now where there were only ten or twenty, eight or nine years ago.

"A few years since few families remained in their country homes longer than three months of the year; now that the automobile has brought the country and the city so closely together, as it were, the owners make their homes in the country at least nine months of the year, while the house is kept open the whole year round."

Mr. Wild suggested that the services of a landscape gardener be obtained the first thing; then the natural conditions of the estate be studied. Among the favorite trees for avenue groups he mentioned lindens, tulips, scarlet oaks, the Geneva maple, the Norway spruce, balsam firs and evergreens.

"Hemlocks are also ornamental and have graceful habits. The color effect enters largely into the beautifying of the estate, and I would advise that the trees should be well sprayed. Make use of all of your top soil to start your trees and see that each hole is well drained before the new soil is put in. This insures a good growth for the tree."

Great Ornamental Exhibit

Comprising the aristocracy of the flower world and forming a collection that could not be duplicated for \$2,000,000, more than 150,000 varieties of palms, ornamental plants, flowers in bloom, with bulbs and seeds were placed on exhibition last month in the Grand Central Palace, New York city, when the first International Flower Show ever held in this country was opened.

The show was the third international exhibition. It was held under the direction of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists and contributing societies. Among the exhibits were many brought from far corners of the earth, including England, Holland, France, Germany, Belgium and Canada. Included were some

of the rarest specimens in the world.

There were 600 classes to be judged. Harry A. Bunyard was chairman of the Board of Trustees, which was made up of fifty-two of the leading horticulturists of the countries from which exhibits were received. R. K. Felton, of London, who had charge of King Edward's principal greenhouses and who is now the Court florist, was one of the artists in color harmony and floral arrangement who took part in the judging. He also delivered lectures while the show was in progress. The prizes, in cash and silver, were worth more than \$20,000.

Chief among the ambitions of the American exhibitors was their desire to show the rapid strides forward that have been made by the floriculturists and horticulturists in this country. While great expense was borne by the foreign exhibitors in bringing the flowers and plants across the seas, the interest in them was no greater than that in the exhibitions of local participants.

From the greenhouses of many of the most widely known Americans rare specimens of practically every variety were received. The fine estates in the vicinity of Boston and Philadelphia, as well as the estates in Connecticut, along the Hudson River, and from Long Island were represented. Exhibits from the Tuxedo colony included plants from George F. Baker, H. M. Tilford and others. From New Jersey were received entries from Mrs. M. McK. Twombly, Robert Dumont Foote and Mrs. D. Willis James. William Rockefeller was another of the exhibitors, as were Samuel Untermyer, John Wanamaker, Adolph Lewisohn. C. B. Newbold and H. W. Pepper also sent entries, and the orchid entry of Sir Jeremiah Colman, of London, attracted much attention.

The Kew Gardens

PROF. ERNEST K. THOMAS

The history of the botanical gardens at Kew, London, can be traced back to the early part of the sixteenth century. They are usually referred to as Kew gardens. The name Kew is taken from what was at one time a picturesque English village combining a quiet beauty with an air of well being. Those days have long since passed, and to-

day the site of the old village is surrounded by one of the busiest sections in the southwestern part of the metropolitan area. Like most British institutions, the botanical gardens have developed from small beginnings. Originally some nine acres in size, they have gradually extended their boundaries until now they cover an area of over 400 acres.

The present garden is the result of the fusion of two royal domains, Richmond palace and grounds, which were the delight of Queen Caroline, wife of George II, and Kew house and grounds formerly the estate of Lord Capel, and subsequently the home of Frederick, Prince of Wales, whose father, George II, had succeeded to the throne in 1772.

After the death of George III and Sir Joseph Banks in 1820, the activities of Kew suffered an eclipse until the reorganization of the institution in 1841. In that year Kew was placed in charge of a government department and became the property of the nation.

The branch of botanical research in which the institution has achieved the greatest fame, is, undoubtedly, that of systematic botany.

There are four large economic museums, and they contain all kinds of fruit seeds, gums, resins, dyestuffs, drugs, sections of all kinds of wood, curious vegetable products, in fact everything used in medicine, arts, and in domestic economy. The existence side by side of extensive collections of drugs, of a unique herbarium, and of important living collections, has presented a wide field to investigators in the domain of pharmacology.

The functions of Kew may be summarized as follows:

1. It brings together new species and varieties of economic plants, and selects from among them those best adapted for propagation in the colonies. It is hence an intermediate house and center of supplies for colonial establishments.
2. The institution supplies botanists and horticulturists for the official botanical institutions of the respective colonies, and also for private ventures. It is, therefore, a training and recruiting center in this connection.



S. L. PETERS, Queenstown, N. B.
Pres. New Brunswick Fruit Growers Assn.



IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.
Introducer of the new Variety, Polish Privet



WILLIAM H. MAST, Davenport, Ia.
Of Mast & Duppert, Davenport Nursery

Tree Bears Fruit In Year from Seedling

The United States Agricultural Department is completing its preparation for the introduction in this country of a grafted variety of what is probably the fastest growing and in many ways the most remarkable tree in the world. This is the South American papaya, which is now fairly well distributed throughout many frostless regions of the globe.

In less than one year after the planting of a grafted seedling, the rapid growing papaya fields a delicious fruit which resembles a cantaloupe, but which is said to be more delicate and wholesome than the average muskmelon and to contain a remarkable digestive juice—the papain or payyotin.

Like the date palm, the papaya grows male and female trees, an orchard being worthless unless there is a proper proportion of the two kinds. A traveler in southern countries is struck by the remarkable manner in which the large melon-like fruits of the papaya are borne, clustered close to a single unbranched tree near its top.

David Fairchild and Edward Simmonds, government plant explorers, say that seeds of the wild papaya if planted in a greenhouse in February, will grow large enough to be planted in pots and grafted with a fine varie-

ty in March and that when the grafted plants are set out in the open ground in the latter part of April or May they make an astonishing growth and come into bearing in November or December.

It must be remembered that the trees grow only in frostless regions, like oranges and other citrus fruits. The papaya continues to bear during the following spring and summer and into the following autumn. Several trees in a yard therefore, will furnish dessert almost throughout the year.

The papaya is handled as an annual crop, and the experts recommend that it not only be planted year after year on the same ground but be grown in rotation with other crops. A single budded tree will bear from two to three dozen fruits during the following winter and spring and these fruits will average two or three pounds apiece.

Papaya fruits grown in Jamaica have sold in London for forty cents apiece while in this country a common price for a really good variety is twenty-five cents. Although such high prices as this cannot be expected to prevail after the fruit is put on a commercial basis, Messrs. Fairchild and Simmonds think that papaya growing from grafted varieties can be made into a most profitable industry in the frostless regions of the country.

of peaches were valued at \$1,700,330. The value of the pear crop was \$535,771, plums and prunes \$205,765, cherries \$590,829, apricots \$2,127 and quinces \$16,858. In addition 3,386,138 gallons of cider were manufactured and 602,697 gallons of vinegar. Michigan also turned out 199,030 gallons of wine and grape juice.

During 1909 Michigan produced 14,218,768 quarts of strawberries valued at \$1,000,788. The raspberry crop was valued at \$695,019, blackberries \$218,174, currants \$58,288, gooseberries \$28,932, cranberries \$6,992 and other berries \$20,672.

A Directory of the Nursery Trade, revised monthly—"American Fruits Magazine."

Is it on your desk?

F. C. Schell, Fresno, Cal., county horticultural inspector, made 3644 inspections during March. He found no plant diseases or insect pests. He traveled 726 miles in the course of his investigations.

If it relates to Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture, look it up in "American Fruits."

In order to do this, save every issue of the Magazine. It is indexed.

36th YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

FALL OF 1913

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,
Grape, Currant, Gooseberry,
Small Fruits, Maple Norway,
Maple Schwedlerii, Maple Silver,
Poplar Carolina, Poplar Volga,
Elm American, Sycamore Oriental,
Sycamore American, Mountain Ash,
Box Alder, Althea, Hydrangea,
Barberries, Syringas, Weigelias,
Clematis, Honey Suckle, Wistaria,
Ampelopsis, Roses, Evergreens,
California Privet, Buxus, Weeping Trees,
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings,
Black Locust Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,
Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and prices are such that it will pay you to investigate. Come and see us or write.

J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.

Michigan's Fruit Record

Secretary of State Martindale in whose department all the crop statistics of the state are compiled, has prepared a comparative statement showing Michigan's rank as a fruit-growing state compared with the other states of the union. In the production of all fruit trees California stands at the head with New York second, and Michigan third. In the production of apples Michigan is second only to New York.

In the production of peaches California, New York and Georgia rank ahead of Michigan, while in the output of pears there are only two states ahead of Michigan—California and New York. Michigan ranges eighth in the production of plums and prunes, and is fourth in cherries. In grapes Michigan ranks next to California and New York, while Michigan is fourth in the production of small fruits.

The latest and most reliable information relative to fruit trees, acreage, etc., was secured by the federal census takers in 1910 and has just been forwarded to Secretary Martindale. The report shows that the production of all orchards in 1909 was 54.4 per cent. more than in 1899, while the production of grapes in 1909 was three times as great in 1909 as in 1899. The value of orchard fruits increased from \$3,676,000 in 1899 to \$9,021,000 in 1909.

The total value of the orchard fruits in 1909 was \$9,020,842. The 12,332,296 bushels of apples brought to the fruit growers of the state \$5,969,080, while the 1,686,586 bushels

Business Proposition!!

A good chance to enter the **NURSERY BUSINESS.**

\$20,000 to \$30,000 business, nearly all with the orchardists within 100 miles of Nursery. Particulars upon inquiry

Address A. B. C., care of American Fruits.

SCARFF'S PLANTS
Equal to Any on the Market

Small Fruit Plants our specialty for 25 years

100,000 Transplanted Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry plants, fine for critical trade.

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Horseradish, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. Hardwood cuttings and layers in large quantities. See our wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Silver Maple, California Privet and Purple Leaf Berberry in car lots.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

NOTICE

To all American Nurserymen and Seedsmen desiring to keep in touch with commercial horticulture in England and the continent of Europe. Your best means of doing this is to take in the

HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER

Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

Established 1883

A. & C. PEARSON, Lowdham, Nottingham, Eng.

FOREST TREES

Seedlings and Transplants, in largest quantities grown, for reforestation or lining out by

H. H. PEIN, Halstenbek, Germany

Established 1847

Address all inquiries for tradelists etc. to our Sole American Agents

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK

P. O. Box 752, or 31 Barclay Street

Thousands of Acres In Vineyards

WHEN our American people will be informed of the facts that two greatest wine countries of the world, France and Italy, produce and consume annually 3,000,000,000 gallons of wine, which have a value of \$600,000,000, they certainly will awaken to the importance of this great industry, and I doubt not that the millions of acres now used as sheep ranges or covered with shrubbery and scrub oaks will be put under the plow, set out in grapes and turned into great vineyards, as has already been done with a great deal of the hillside land in California.

The quantity of wine produced throughout the world is enormous yet with the unbounded extent of land throughout the United States fit for grape growing, we are today the smallest grape growers of twelve nations of the world.

While the state of California, owing to its climate and soil, which are similar to that of sunny France and Italy, can grow to perfection the "vitis vinifera," the true wine grape which produces the delicious wines and champagne of Europe, yet it is a fact that the states of New York, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, New Jersey and many other states of our great country can grow grapes, which with proper care will produce a good, sound, palatable wine fit for the mass of the people, far superior to the wine which is generally consumed by the millions of industrious people of France and Italy.

Until the American people become accustomed to the use of wine at their meals, drunkenness will always prevail, as may be

seen by the fact that in countries like England, Scotland and Ireland, where grapes cannot be produced and wine is too expensive for the use of the mass of the people, drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent, while in Italy, France and Spain, and those countries where wine is abundant and within reach of the mass of the people, intemperance is almost unknown.

Keeping Fruit Tree Buds

Continued from page 126

and also that a stronger dose in shorter time is more destructive to the insects affecting the tree. The resisting power of a tree is dependant largely upon the open and closed condition of the breathing pores, the peculiarities of the cell contents and the temperature of the enclosures (box). Use from 0.05 to 1. or .105 gramm of cyanides of potassium per cubic foot of the air space enclosed. Expose about half an hour.

Immediately after the fumigation is over, the buds are taken out and sprinkled with water. Then the buds are wrapped in bundles with wet sacks. Much precaution must be taken here, because if the buds are not dampened and cooled quickly they are likely to spoil. The buds are put into the ice box which contains about 700 lbs. of ice. The buds generally remain here from one to twelve hours or more in order that most of the heat might be removed. The bud sticks "plump up" while in the ice box, but there is no danger of them water-logging as in the case of the "Bucket Method." The

lower the temperature the better the success with the buds. Always keep the box full of ice. Buds can be kept a week or more by this method without any signs of damage, but with the other methods it was impossible to keep the buds in good shape for any length of time.

The ice box is 5 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep—inside measurements. On the outside of this box there are two layers of 1 1/4 in. board, one layer making right angles with the other. Between these two layers of board there is ordinary tar paper. There is a 6 in. space between the double outer wall, and the single inner one. This space is filled with sawdust. The inner wall is made out of first class flooring, which makes the inner compartment air-tight. The inner compartment is covered with tin in order to keep the inner wall from rotting, and it also helps to keep the box air-tight. There are three sections in the inner compartment. The middle section is used only for ice, while the other two are used for the storing of the bud sticks. The edges of the lid are covered with canvas so as to make the whole box air-tight. The lid consists of four layers of board between which there is no space. The ice box is kept on a truck so that it can be carried from one block of seedlings to another. The box must be kept locked so that the budders will not disturb the contents. It is best to let only one man have the key and allow him to distribute the various varieties of buds to the budders. This one man is able to control the situation of distributing small quantities of buds to a gang of over a hundred men and boys as they need them.

In 1910 we budded about 3 1/2 million of peach which only produced us about 500,000 merchantable trees. The budding was in charge of an old, experienced man, but we found his methods of handling buds impracticable, hence we were forced to adapt something different. At this point is where the writer was given authority to take charge

Continued on page 146



Budding Stock at J. G. Harrison & Sons' Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

TREE SEED

Our catalogue of Tree Seeds is the most complete ever issued of the freshest and best seeds.

Ready now---You need it

Horticultural Sales Co.
Sterretts, Ala.

Established 1866

W. T. HOOD & CO.

"Old Dominion Nurseries"

RICHMOND, VA.

Growers of a General Line of

HIGH GRADE NURSERY STOCK

Offer for FALL 1913 Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, California Privet 1 and 2 year, extra fine. Send us your list for quotations.

American Nurseries—"American Fruits" Series

Big Florida Nurseries

At the invitation of D. Collins Gillett, a party of Tampanians spent a delightful Sunday recently at Florence Villa, the closing day of the season at the Florence Villa Inn, and an opportunity to study the citrus fruit industry in and around Winter Haven, Lucerne Park and Florence Villa, the development of which, in the last year, is marvelous. In the party were W. C. Temple, general manager of the Florida Citrus exchange; R. P. Burton, sales manager of the Citrus exchange; J. C. Woodsome, general manager of the Tampa Electric company; Leon R. Wood of the Gulf Fertilizer company; E. A. Wright, managing editor of the Grower; M. E. Gillett and D. C. Gillett of the Buckeye Nursery and Lucerne Park Fruit association, and Jack Lawes of the Tampa Times.

The party went to Auburndale Saturday evening and motored from there to the Florence Villa Inn. Sunday morning automobiles took the party to the Buckeye nursery, at Winter Haven, and from there over some of the finest groves in Florida.

Saw 100,000 Budded Trees

At the nursery Mr. Gillett's visitors were

Oregon Grown Trees MILTON NURSERY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail
MILTON, OREGON

SURPLUS APPLE 1 and 2 year, choice stock. 1 yr. 3-4 and 4 ft. up grafts; 4-6 ft. buds leading varieties, Pacific Coast Standard grading. 2 YEAR 1-2-5-8; 5-8-11-16; 11-16 up, well branched and stocky, car lots. Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newton (Albermarle Pippin), and other standard varieties.

Pear in Surplus. LOW FREIGHT RATE to EASTERN POINTS in CAR LOTS.

Our prices will enable Eastern Trade to use this stock. General Descriptive Catalog. A postal brings it to you. Prompt attention given all inquiries.

Established 1878

R. B. GRIFFITH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Successor to Foster & Griffith

GROWER of GRAPEVINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES and RASPBERRIES. Just the best for wholesale and retail trade, and grown in the very best locality for root growing in the world.



**PLANTING STOCK OF
Forest Trees and Evergreens
Roses on Canina, etc., etc.**

FROM
FOCKE BOHLEN, HALSTENBEK, GERMANY

Are Second to None

**THE HORTICULTURAL COMPANY,
WORCESTER, MASS, Sole Agents**

To whom all correspondence should be addressed

given quite a study in the raising of citrus fruit. This nursery covers a large acreage and there are over 100,000 budded trees that will, within six months to two years, be planted in orchards in every direction. For these trees the seed of the rough lemon has been used, the roots being four years old before the budding process is gone through with. The rough lemon is used because it is considered the most hardy of all citrus roots.

Some idea of the amount of ground these trees will cover when they are planted can be gained from the fact that in the nursery there are 10,000 trees to the acre. When planted there will be but seventy-five to the acre, therefore these 100,000 trees now in the bud will cover ground to the extent of over 1,300 acres.

Also in the nursery there are seedlings to the number of 250,000 in a fine, healthy condition and any quantity of roots ready for the budding process.

Before these trees leave the nursery the roots must be four years old and the buds range from nine months to two years. They are then ready for planting in the orchard. Methods of budding were explained to the visitors and the statement made that one of the operators in the nursery could bud the roots at the rate of 400 an hour.

Still Much Fruit on Trees

From the nursery the visitors were taken back through Winter Haven and out to Lucerne Park. On the way the automobiles were driven through mile after mile of orchards, some of long standing and others in various stages leading up to the first year for gathering fruits. In many of the older orchards there is still a large quantity of fruit standing on the trees that will bring to their owners anywhere from \$3.50 to \$8 and \$10 a box, according to the time they are able to keep them on the trees.

The real development of the citrus industry in this lake region of Florida was shown when the visitors arrived at Lucerne Park. A little over a year ago this 100,000 tract of land was a waste. Today a large quantity of this land has been cleared and planted out into orchards of ten acres each. The land radiates from Lucerne lake for more than a mile in every direction and around it are many other lakes.

Winter Haven, Fla. Nurseries

Three large nurseries located in the Winter Haven, Fla., section bear daily evidence of the practical immunity from killing cold or frost enjoyed by this favored lake region. Several smaller nurseries as well are located in or about Winter Haven, making it the greatest nursery center in Florida.

Trees from these open fields, says the Tampa Tribune, where the young buds are propagated are sent to the southernmost tip of Florida, to Cuba, to the Isle of Pines and to every point where citrus fruits are grown. So great has been the demands made upon these nurseries that prices of trees have advanced and orders must usually be placed weeks in advance of delivery on the more popular varieties of trees.

M. E. Gillett, proprietor of the Buckeye nurseries at Winter Haven, first established a true fruit nursery in Marion county in 1884, later removing to Tampa and finally locating in the Polk County Lake Region. He there built up the largest exclusively citrus fruit nurseries in the world, but in the past two years even this great establishment has been passed in point of acreage by the Klemm nursery, also at Winter Haven. The success of these two caused the removal of the Glen Saint Mary nursery to this section and it is rapidly putting out great acreages of buds.

The practical suggestions in the article in this issue of *American Fruits* by Henry B. Chase of Huntsville, Ala., are well worth careful perusal by all nurserymen. He has given an excellent outline of what constitutes good nursery practice.

The Jewell

Nursery Co.

Lake City, Minn.

Established 1868 1500 Acres

Specialties for Fall 1913

Norway and Carolina Poplar. 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-8, 8-10, 10-12 feet.
Box Elder, Ash, Elm Seedlings—all sizes

American Basswood and Soft Maple Trees.

100,000 Currants, red and white.

75,000 McIntosh, Jonathan, Bellflower, Winesap, etc. 2 year, fine stock.

Three year apple in all Hardy Varieties.

Three year Crab.

Yellow Dogwood, Snowball,
Hydrangea

**WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES
LET US PRICE YOUR GENERAL
WANT LIST**

**APPLES, one year grafts and buds.
Also few kinds of two year old apple.
SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.**

Commissioner Cook on California Quarantine

Editor American Fruits:

An article on page 102 of the April number of your most excellent magazine I fear will give a wrong impression, and thus I am constrained to send you a brief notice.

It is not at all true that California declared a quarantine against Mexican orange, pomelos, guavas and sweet limes because of a desire to destroy competition from Mexico, nor is it true that the success of the Democratic party has led to this action.

We first placed an embargo on Mexican fruit in the last days of 1899. In November of that year Mr. Alexander Craw, the Quarantine Officer at San Francisco, found fruit from Acapulco, Mexico, reeking with orange maggots, *Anastrepha (Trypeta) ludens*. Immediately after the state of California placed an embargo on this fruit. It was simply for protection and we had no other thought in the matter. In 1905 Mr. John Isaac was sent by the State Commissioner of Horticulture, Hon. Elwood Cooper, to Mexico where he made a thorough examination of this insect and became convinced of the necessity of protecting our orchards from so serious a pest.

In the Agricultural Yearbook of 1897 Dr. L. O. Howard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gave an interesting account of this insect, and showed that it had been found in many parts of the United States. In case the place receiving the fruit had no citrus groves the danger was eliminated. Since

then California with more or less thoroughness has worked to protect its groves, and we are glad that such action was taken at so early a date. We believe that it is because of this action that we have escaped what otherwise might have been a serious calamity.

In 1909 and again in 1910 Mr. David L. Crawford visited the affected states, six in number, in Mexico and found that this pest was even more destructive than we had been led to believe. For this reason we have strengthened our quarantine and shall spare no pains to keep this dreaded pest from our shores.

We now have a quarantine guard at every port and at all the railroad stations and feel as though we are much safer than we have ever been before.

Hoping that you will publish this to correct the impression that we are doing this to keep out competition, I remain,

A. J. COOK,

State Commissioner of Horticulture.
Sacramento, Cal.,

April 11, 1913.

Keeping Fruit Tree Buds

Continued from page 144

of the budding. He, alone, conceived the idea of using a refrigerator box filled with ice in order that buds might be kept cool and in a dormant condition. This method has been a success from the very beginning and has saved our firm several thousands of dollars.

Our first experience in using ice was in 1910 with Bartlett pear buds, with the result that the buds which were used in the ice box made almost a perfect stand, while those kept in the bucket only gave a partial stand. These buds were cut from the same trees and budded at the same time and on the same kind of seedlings in adjoining rows. We also observed that the iced buds seemed to knit faster to the seedling than the other. So in 1911, our entire budding of several millions of peach, apple, pear, plum and cherry trees was handled in this way with remarkable success. The buds came through the winter in prime condition, so that the same method was used for handling the buds in 1912, during which season we budded over five millions of fruit sticks. At the present writing the buds which were put in during the summer of 1912 are showing almost a perfect stand. With these two years' experience of handling buds on a large scale, using the "ice box" method, and the fact that we have had the best stand of buds we have ever had during our quarter of a century's experience in the nursery business, I take this opportunity of giving you our experience in handling buds through the "ice box" method.

"Success for the planter means increased business for the nurseryman, and the relationship between them should not terminate with the sale and delivery of the trees."—E. F. Stephens.

Another Big Peach Belt

Conneaut, O.—An association of fruit growers of this vicinity has been formed to handle the large crop of fruit which will be raised here this year and hereafter. It is estimated by the growers that 15,000 bushels of peaches will be raised in the Conneaut fruit belt during the coming season and to handle this new crop, the association will be organized on the same lines as the associations that handle the big citrus fruit crops in the western states.

The local peach belt, it is said, while yet in its infancy, will soon be a rival of that in the vicinity of Port Clinton and in southern Michigan.

The entire lake shore stretching from Ash-tabula to this city is dotted with peach farms. Where a few years ago the farmers tilled the soil they are now planting thousands of trees, and the orchards stretch for miles without a break.

The new industry is the result of the agitation of the back-to-the-soil movement started some years ago and given an impetus by the work of the state department of agriculture.

J. Dykhuis, of Felix & Dykhuis, Boskoop, Holland, arrived in New York last month and established headquarters at 14 Stone Street, where he may be addressed until June.

It Means Much

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of AMERICAN FRUITS, because an effort made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

WOOD LABELS

The kind that gives satisfaction
Can be supplied either plain or
printed, with Iron or Copper wire
attached in any quantity.

Our facilities for handling your
requisite are unexcelled.

Samples and prices are at the
command of a communication
from you.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Membership in the American Association of Nurserymen is an asset in the business of the nurseryman who will study the proceedings, attend the conventions and take part in the discussions of practical trade topics. Write to Secretary John Hall, Granite building, Rochester, N. Y., today, if you are not a member.
Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Apple Trees Peach Trees Apple Seedlings

Pear Seedlings, (Japan and French)

Shade Trees Flowering Shrubs

Catalpa Bungei

Catalpa Speciosa Seedling

Apple Grafts, Whole or Piece Root

Write for Prices

J. H. SKINNER & CO.

NORTH TOPEKA

KAN.

PEACH SEED

WE have a few hundred bushels of small North Carolina Naturals, collected in the mountains and foothills, crop of 1912.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inch, in quantity. Thunbergii Barberry and California Privet, all sizes.

VALDESIAN NURSERIES, Bostic, N. C.

We Offer for Fall 1913

NORWAY MAPLE

SILVER MAPLE

CAROLINA POPLAR

THE GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., Inc., Greenbrier, Tenn.

IN CARLOTS

ALL SIZES

GET OUR PRICES

Manetti, Hardy Rhododendrons, Fruit Stocks, Ornamentals, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Roses, Boxwood, Baytrees, etc.

Write for lists to:

AUGUST ROLKER & SONS

31 Barclay St.

P. O. Box 752

NEW YORK

Winter Storage of Nursery Stock

J. NORRIS BARNES, Yalesville, Conn.

WINTER storage of nursery stock in warehouses has only in recent years become a general practice and at this time all handlers of fruit tree stock doing business enough to warrant it, have storage houses; and it has become almost as much of a necessity to the ornamental grower to have facilities for storing imported stock and such other trees and plants as would be needed for early spring shipment. There is no question about the greater desirability of such stock as pecan, Japan plum, Privet, etc., properly stored and cared for in up-to-date house, compared to that left in nursery rows, or heeled in outside. But a very great advantage lies in the fact that you have the stock where it can be shipped out any time during the winter as it is desired. You know exactly what you have of each grade to dispose of, and it can be graded and bounded by the regular experienced help during what would be otherwise a slack time; besides the loss from winter damage is reduced to a minimum, which is a very great advantage as we have learned by very costly experience.

Even Temperature

To keep nursery stock successfully, requires an even, medium temperature, and a certain degree of humidity; to maintain these conditions, various types of storage houses are in use. The earlier houses were wholly or in part under ground; in a cold climate these are undoubtedly easier to maintain a required moderate temperature, than one entirely above ground, as the earth protects alike against extreme cold in winter, and heat in spring; but the principal objections to these houses or cellars is, that they are difficult to handle the contents, and is difficult to ventilate thoroughly, but both of these objections may be overcome if desired.

The house above ground to maintain the desired conditions, is more costly to build, and I believe requires closer attention than does one more or less under ground; but the comparative ease with which it may be filled and emptied, a lighter place to work in, and the fact that these houses may be thoroughly ventilated readily, makes this class of houses the favorite among the nursery trade. The first two cellars we built, one 50 x 60, the other 50 x 100 were partially under-ground; the earth being removed to a depth of three or four feet, and used to bank up the sides to the eaves, posts to support the plates and the required height, were settled around the edge of the excavation and to them, planks were spiked, and treated with hot coal tar. The roof was then built on with supporting posts in the center, and suitable ties across to keep posts from spreading. The roof was of wood covered with common asphalt roofing, and contained two air spaces; the gables double boarded and with one air space. These buildings were not costly to build and are practically frost-proof.

Building Above Ground

Last summer we had erected a building 150 x 75 entirely above ground, partly for storage and mostly for assembling and packing orders early in the season, and it required a building light, accessible, capable of thorough ventilation, and as nearly as possible frost-proof, as well as rat and fire-proof; and after considerable investigation

decided upon plans drawn by E. N. & R. E. Spaulding, of Suffield, Ct., as best suited to our requirements. As I said before, the prime object was to erect a building which would eliminate one of the nurseryman's greatest troubles, by being as nearly as possible proof against all outside changes in temperature and humidity, consequently, in the selection of all materials and types of construction the insulating factor was the first test.

Hollow terra cotta tile was the material selected for the construction of the walls. The Denison interlocking tile was chosen as the horizontal air chambers in this type give less chance for circulation of air than do those types of tile having the vertical air spaces. This tile has a further insulation advantage, in the fact that there are no unbroken mortar joints running entirely through the wall. In this warehouse a 12-inch wall was used which gave five separate air spaces in the thickness of the wall.

Construction of Roof

The roof of this building is of reinforced concrete construction, with terra cotta filling blocks. The insulation of the roof is accomplished by the use of a special roofing composed of two layers of hair felt, each 1/4 inch thick covered with a regular five-ply built up asbestos roofing. Particular pains were taken to make the connection between the roofing and the walls as nearly perfect as possible from an insulation standpoint.

The roof is supported by 4 1/2-inch wrought iron columns spaced 15 and 17 feet apart. This spacing allows ample room for free access to all parts of the warehouse by team.

All window, ventilation, and door openings are so constructed that there are two closing panels. Between these two panels, there is a tightly confined air space, which serves as an insulator. In the windows, the outer of these panels, is a double glazed sash having a one-inch air space between the two layers of glass. All sash and frames are of Toncon metal. The inside panel is a regulation Underwriter's fire door. Both sash and inside shutters are so arranged on pivots and hinges that they may be swung open for ventilating.

In the main wall near the ground are ventilators, which are similar in construction to the windows except for the fact that fire doors are used for both inside and outside shutters.

Ventilation

The air in the building may be changed very quickly by opening the windows and shutters in the monitor and in the ventilators at the bottom of the main wall.

The same scheme of insulation as used for windows was carried out in the door openings. Here two sets of doors were used. The outer doors are of well seasoned cypress built up in two layers with insulation felt packing between. The inside doors are regulation Underwriter's fire doors 3 inches thick.

In addition to the fact that this building practically insures its contents against all injury from changes in the outside temperature and humidity, it also is absolutely fire-proof. No exposed woodwork or other combustible materials were used in the construction.

In putting trees into storage, we find it best to let them remain outside, till the

wood is thoroughly ripened, and the leaves ready to fall naturally, then when taken up in the nursery, they are tied in bundles of convenient dimensions, regardless of size or gauge, and such as require it put through the fumigating house, and piled up in loose piles with roots on outside and damp excelsior packed closely about them.

These trees are graded as soon as possible and repiled with roots on outside as before with top in center, being careful that the tips do not extend over the roots, and that the tops are left in such a way that air may freely circulate among them. The waste excelsior of sprinkling we have found to be necessary during the winter.

Regulating Temperature

The proper temperature is 32-33 degrees with a humidity of about 75 degrees with a certainty of maintaining these conditions, no packing material is needed about the roots of the trees, but as it only requires a very little exposure, at a temperature of 32 degrees or less, to ruin a lot of trees, I do not consider it good business to take this risk, for the sake of the slight saving of time and material necessary to protect the trees in case of anything going wrong. Properly protected, the stock may be allowed to freeze up, without undue alarm and if the storage is kept dark, and the frost is allowed to draw out gradually, and without artificial heat, it will come out alright usually.

On approach of warm weather, the buds will begin to start, then open the ventilators during the night and close them during the day to keep down the temperature, it is also advisable at the last of the season many times, to shake out all packing material, pile trees up loose and sprinkle as often as necessary to maintain a plump appearance.

The three important points to bear in mind are that it requires uniform moderate temperature, uniform amount of humidity, and thorough ventilation; and given these conditions it is possible to bring out trees and plants in as perfect condition as when put in storage.

New Jersey Inspectors Busy

The Freehold, N. J., Democrat, under date of April 10, says:

"Large quantities of nursery stock from foreign lands are now coming into New Jersey. Any of it may and some of it is certain to come in infested with egg masses of the gypsy and winter nests of the brown-tail moth. These are the insects that have, as a result of their accidental establishment in the state of Massachusetts, spread over a large part of New England, causing millions of dollars damage to forest, shade and fruit trees. They have proven such a pest that in the year 1910 more than a million dollars was expended for suppression in the state of Massachusetts alone.

"Realizing the grave danger of these creatures gaining a foothold in New Jersey, the State Entomologist, acting under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, is causing every box of stock from foreign countries and from infested parts of New England to be examined and all infestation to be destroyed."

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

The Round Table—In Common Council

New Brunswick Orchards

Editor American Fruits:

We are glad to be able to record a wonderful development in orchard work in New Brunswick in the past three years. It is practically within this period that our people have begun to realize the possibilities in this province for fruit culture. Three years ago we held our first apple show in the city of St. John in the month of November. It was a great success. This was followed by another show in the following year, even more successful than the one previous. Last year our association devoted its energies to making exhibits of boxed apples in Montreal and Toronto and in preparing exhibits for European centers. This present year it is our purpose to make an extensive exhibit in the city of St. John in the month of November, at which we shall be pleased to welcome as many of the fruit growers of your state as may find it convenient to be present.

Our apples last year were exceedingly fine and brought the growers good prices. Some few trial shipments were made to the English market of our early fall fruits. Our winter varieties are all absorbed by our local markets.

Every effort is being made to start right; that is to say, that the grading and packing shall be equal in every respect to the conditions required by the Dominion "Fruits Mark Act," which if complied with insures to the consumer honest packing and grading and, to the grower the best prices obtainable on the market.

The acreage in New Brunswick on which apples can be successfully grown is very large, and the products of the cultivated, well-fertilized and sprayed orchards equal to any on the continent. Our bright sunshine puts color and quality in our fruit and no difficulty is found in securing a market for our products. The present season will see large plantings of new orchards, with promising results.

S. L. PETERS,

President Fruit Growers Association
of New Brunswick.

Queenstown, N. B.

March 20, 1913.

Testing Nursery Stock

After an experience of more than 20 years planting nursery-grown apple trees I have recently hit upon the scheme of cutting a few scions from each bundle of each variety as received, and then top-working these scions onto bearing trees. In two or three years these scions produce fruit, and it is then possible to know early in the game whether the trees purchased are true to name without waiting eight or 10 years for them to come into bearing.—A. H. H.

This is a simple way of testing the trees if you can be sure of your records and be able to identify both trees and scions. In case of trouble with a nurseryman over misfit trees you must be in a condition to prove absolutely that the scions were taken from a certain bundle, and that you know the wood was put into a definite tree. In a good many cases of complaint we find that the planter cannot be perfectly sure of his trees, and, of course, this hurts his claim.—Rural New Yorker.

Arbor Day, which falls this year on May 2, has a special significance for the nurseryman.

Bars Not Down in Colorado

Editor American Fruits:

In your issue of March of this year, page 78, you report the results of the Reed-Roundseville suit in Denver in a way which gives a very incorrect idea as to the findings of the jury. The article is likely to encourage nurserymen to think that the bars have been thrown down in Colorado and that they will now be permitted to ship trees infested with crown-gall or hairy root to this state with impunity.

The decision of the jury does not justify any such conclusion and I wish to state that the Colorado inspection law will be enforced just as rigidly against the shipment of nursery stock infested with either of these forms of crown-gall disease as it has been in the past.

Mr. Reed's claims for trees actually destroyed was almost exactly \$760. During the trial, evidence was offered indicating that possibly twenty per cent. of the trees were not actually infested with either crown-gall or hairy root. Apparently, the jury decided that trees not actually infested should not have been destroyed, although they were tied in bundles with other trees that were infested and for this reason granted a judgment of \$152 against Mr. Roundseville. It will be noticed that this amount was to cover the value of the trees that were not infested with hairy root or crown-gall, so the judgment could not be construed in such a way as to lead one to think that trees that were infested could not be condemned and destroyed.

C. P. GILLETTE,
State Entomologist.

Fort Collins, Colo.

Longest Orchard To Rent

"For rent—a two hundred acre orchard—the longest in the world—at a bargain." This is the want ad. which the United States government might use in getting a renter for a half section of land it doesn't know what to do with.

The land in question is the right of way for the High Line canal, near Palisade, Col., and it is only about 150 feet in width, but fifteen miles in length. Practically all of it is in orchard—peaches—and the most peculiar part of it is that, although there was considerable damage from the cold winter, this strip of land, which the government acquired for its five million dollar canal, escaped damage. The cold did not strike the orchards near the foothills, and as a result the two hundred acres of orchard owned by the government ought to produce in the neighborhood of two hundred cars of fine peaches the coming season.

The land is at present in the jurisdiction of the United States Reclamation service, and J. H. Miner, the project engineer in charge, has advertised for renters for the tract—or rather for the two hundred odd parcels comprising the tract. The land will be rented only until October 1, 1914, which is taken as an indication that by that date the government expects to have completed the big tunnels now being bored through the mountains to the Grand river, and to be ready to start work in digging the canal.

"You are certainly producing in American Fruits a remarkable trade journal."

New York Apples

Editor American Fruits:

Recently there appeared in one of the papers an editorial commending the apples that are grown and packed in New York state. The said article in question states that New York state apples were growing in favor in Europe because of their superior flavor and good keeping qualities.

I think such statements are misleading and do not bear out the facts. There is too much praise given, and too little fair, honest criticism. The facts are, New York state is fast losing its prestige as a quality apple state, due to reasons which are known to most all of the dealers and packers who are interested as buyers and shippers of barreled apples. The grading and packing is not uniform, and the fruit is not as carefully selected or carefully packed as is the fruit in the West. Too much poor fruit goes into the barrel that should find its way to the dry house or cider mill. The Western states are fast encroaching upon the trade that New York state once enjoyed and should always control. I quote from a letter received from a large European concern a few days ago:

"New York state, like the previous seasons did not give any satisfaction. The fruit was by far not well enough graded; under one and the same brand, there happened to be large apples and rather small apples, well-colored apples, and entirely green apples, to such an extent that samples did not give a proper idea of the entire lot. Until a few years ago, the largest percentage of barreled apples imported into Germany and other foreign countries, originated from New York state, and the apples were very much appreciated on account of fine flavor and the good keeping qualities. For some years, New York state apples have steadily lost their reputation in consequence of carelessness in packing and grading, and we presume that in future they will lose further ground in Germany."

Such statements ought to be brought to the attention of every grower, shipper and packer of apples. There ought to be a more genuine co-operation for better grading and better packing, and for a uniform barrel holding full three bushels.

GEORGE DIETRICH.

Rochester, N. Y.

Grapefruit Blooms Shy

A prominent citrus fruit grower of Winter Haven, Fla., said on March 25:

"An unusual thing is taking place in all the groves of the state. There are no grapefruit blossoms worth mentioning, while the oranges are putting on the heaviest show of bloom ever seen."

The grapefruit trees, which blossom with the orange trees, early in the spring, have no signs of buds even, except scatteringly, and if there should not be an extra heavy June bloom, there will be few grapefruit shipments made from Florida next fall. Even if the June blossoms do not come out fully, there is no chance for the crop such as is common in the state, for it is well known that the spring bloom is the one counted on for the best, and the standard fruit crop.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Heikes-Huntsville-Trees

HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES



Huntsville, Ala.

For the Fall Trade of 1913
We offer

**Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries,
Peaches, Roses, Pecans, and
Magnolia Grandifolia**

In Large Quantities as Usual

See Our Price List for Particulars.

Address, **HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES,**
Huntsville, Ala.

Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Prop.

Vincennes, Ind.

We Are Pleased to Offer for Fall 1913

CHERRY TWO YEAR, all leading sour varieties
CHERRY ONE YEAR, general list leading sorts, sour and sweet
PEACH ONE YEAR, 30 varieties
APPLE TWO YEAR, all grades
APPLE ONE YEAR, cut backs, very strong
SILVER MAPLE, all grades

Can furnish the above in Car Load lots or less. Also Pear,
Plum, Quince, Compass Cherry, Currants, Gooseberry,
Catalpa Speciosa and Ornamentals in good assortment.

Please submit List of Wants for Prices
Personal Inspection Invited.

The Willadean Nurseries

**OFFER A VERY COMPLETE LIST OF
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Ever-
greens, Vines and Herbaceous Plants
A LIMITED STOCK OF
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS**

and would advise placing orders early for seedlings. Forest
Tree Seeds in limited supply. Prices quoted on application.
Trade list ready.

THE DONALDSON CO.
Sparta, Kentucky

NURSEYMEN'S STATIONARY HANDLE KNIVES

We sell the best Knives offered for the money.
Every Knife warranted.



Stationary Handle Budding Knife—Entire Length, 6 in. Length of Blade, 2 in.
Price, each 20 cents. Per dozen \$2.00
Stationary Handle Pruning Knife—Entire Length, 7 1/4 in. Length of Blade, 3 in.
Price, each 30 cents. Per dozen \$3.00
Stationary Handle Grafting Knife—Entire Length, 7 1/2 in. Length of Blade, 3 in.
Price, each 25 cents. Per dozen \$2.50
POCKET BUDDING KNIFE. Polished Black Horn Handle and Ivory Tip; a first-class
Knife.
Price, each 75 cents. Per dozen \$7.50
All kinds of Nurserymen's Supplies carried in stock.
Rochester Lithographing Company
22 Elizabeth St., Rochester, N. Y.

We offer the Trade in stock that is strictly first
class, for season's shipment:

APPLE: 1 in. up, 3-4—1 in., 5-8—3-4 in., and smaller grades.
Long on commercial sorts.

CHERRY. 1 in. up, 3-4—1 in., and all smaller grades. Specially
attractive proposition on Cherry in car lots.

PEACH: 1 year and June buds.

PEAR: Long on Kieffer and Garber, all grades.

FIGS, JAPAN PERSIMMON, MULBERRY, GRAPE, EVER-
GREENS, SHADE TREES, CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Your want list will be appreciated

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY,
J. R. MAYHEW, Pres. WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

Franklin Davis Nursery Co., BALTIMORE, MD.

WE Offer for FALL 1913

APPLE—1 and 2 year PEAR—1 and 2 year
PEACH—A fine lot of smooth ASPARAGUS—1 and 2 year
trees in good assortment CALIFORNIA PRIVET—1, 2
of varieties and 3 year, or carload
CHERRY—1 and 2 year lots; fine bushy plants

ORIENTAL PLANES, CAROLINA POPLARS, NORWAY
MAPLES, SILVER MAPLES.
AMERICAN ELMS AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL STOCK.

SEND IN A LIST OF YOUR WANTS

WANTS

We want small Evergreens and Shrubs for transplanting—
What can you offer?

The Best Tree Digger on Earth



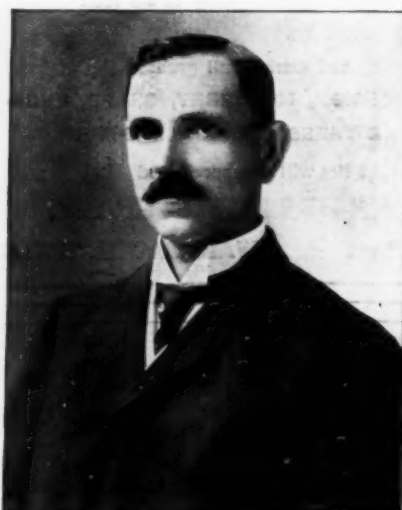
Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices

STARK BROS.

Nurseries and Orchards Companies

LOUISIANA MO.

These Men Will Represent Us at The Portland Convention



ORLANDO HARRISON

Harrison's Nurseries will be represented at the coming convention of the National Association of Nurserymen by Messrs. Orlando Harrison and G. Hale Harrison. You will know them by the badge No. 2. They will be mighty glad to greet you and tell you about our nurseries, our trees, our methods of growing and packing, and show you how Harrison's trees and shrubs will help you to increase your business.

You can give them your order for any kind of nursery stock they grow, and the trees or plants will be shipped whenever you wish. Whether you live in the rugged west or in the sunny south we pack our stock so that it will reach you in prime condition—distance does not count. You can order at that time from the list given below, or send in your order **now**, and forget



G. HALE HARRISON

the cares of business on your western trip. We'll see that the order is filled and shipped as it should be

SHADE TREES

- American Elm
 - 500 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.
 - 300 12 to 15 ft., 2 to 2½ in.
- American Linden
 - 100 7 to 8 ft., 1 in.
 - 200 8 to 9 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.
- Black Locust
 - 200 5 to 6 ft.
- Black Walnuts.
 - 3000 2 to 3 ft.
 - 1000 3 to 4 ft.
 - 1000 4 to 5 ft.
 - 2000 5 to 6 ft.
 - 1200 6 to 7 ft.
 - 500 7 to 8 ft.
- Catalpa Speciosa
 - 1000 8 to 9 ft., 1 to 1½ in.
 - 2000 9 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.
 - 1000 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.
- Honey Locust
 - 200 8 to 9 ft.
 - 200 9 to 10 ft.
- Norway Maples
 - 1000 6 to 7 ft. ¾ in.
 - 1500 7 to 8 ft. 1 in.
 - 5000 8 to 9 ft. 1 to 1¼ in.
 - 5000 9 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.
 - 2000 10 to 12 ft. 1½ to 1¾ in.
- Silver Maple s
 - 1500 7 to 8 ft., 1 in.
 - 5000 8 to 9 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.
 - 5000 9 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.
 - 10000 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.
 - 3000 14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in.
- Sugar Maples
 - 1500 7 to 8 ft., 1 in.
 - 2000 8 to 9 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.
 - 3000 9 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.
 - 3500 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.
 - 1000 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.

Tulip Poplars

- 500 9 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.

EVERGREENS.

- American Arborvitae
 - 1000 3 to 4 ft.
 - 100 4 to 5 ft.
- Austrian Pine
 - 60 12 to 18 in.
 - 100 18 to 24 in.
- Red Cedar
 - 1000 3 to 4 ft.
 - 200 4 to 5 ft.
- Douglas Spruce
 - 150 18 to 24 in.
 - 150 2 to 3 ft.
 - 30 3 to 4 ft.
- English Yew
 - 90 16 to 24 in.
 - 200 2 to 3 ft.
 - 200 3 to 4 ft.
- Pyramidal Arborvitae
 - 1000 3 to 4 ft.
 - 1000 4 to 5 ft.
 - 800 5 to 6 ft.
 - 100 6 to 7 ft.
- Scotch Pine
 - 200 2 to 3 ft.
 - 200 3 to 4 ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Altheas (Assorted)
 - 200 2 to 3 ft.
 - 300 3 to 4 ft.
 - 300 4 to 5 ft.
- Azaleas
- California Privet
 - 15000 18 to 24 in.
 - 20000 2 to 3 ft.
 - 10000 3 to 4 ft.
 - 5000 4 to 5 ft.
 - 5000 5 to 6 ft.
 - 3000 6 to 7 ft.

Rhododendrons (Assorted)

- 300 12 to 18 in.
- 500 18 to 24 in.
- Roses
 - 500 Rosa Rugosa, 3 to 4 ft.
- Boxwood
 - 5000 .8 to 10 in.
- Colorado Blue Spruce
 - 300 18 in.
 - 30 4 ft.
- Deodora Cedar
 - 200 3 to 4 ft.
 - 50 4 to 5 ft.
- Norway Spruce
 - 5000 12 to 18 in.
 - 7000 18 to 24 in.
 - 4000 2 to 3 ft.
 - 2000 3 to 4 ft.
- Irish Juniper
 - 50 18 to 24 in.
 - 100 2 to 3 ft.
 - 150 3 to 4 ft.
- Koster Blue Spruce
 - 1000 12 to 18 in.
 - 500 18 to 24 in.
 - 500 2 to 3 ft.
- White Pine
 - 300 2 to 3 ft.
 - 300 3 to 4 ft.
 - 50 4 to 5 ft.
- White Spruce
 - 100 12 to 18 in.
 - 200 18 to 24 in.
 - 100 2 to 3 ft.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

- Aroma 5,000
- Chipman 10,000
- Duncan 10,000
- Gandy 100,000
- Haverland 50,000
- Klondike 100,000
- Parson's Beauty 50,000

We have left, in good condition, a limited number of trees in 2 year Apple, 2 yr. Pear and one year Peach. Tell us what you want, and at the same time ask for special quotations on Yellow Transparent and York Imperial Apple and Keiffer Pear.

500 BUSHELS SEED COWPEAS

Now that the advantages of legumes are getting to be so well known, we think it advisable to offer seed. In our experience the growing of trees is hard on land. This is true to such an extent that we have to rest our land for a couple of years after growing a crop or two of trees on it. We find that nothing will so quickly restore vitality and fertility as Cowpeas. We plant them between seedlings and put them in at every opportunity we get.

WIRE OR WRITE US AT ONCE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

Harrison's Nurseries
 J.G. HARRISON & SONS PROPRIETORS
 BERLIN MARYLAND

Designed and Written by The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.